PENNSYLVANIA WAR HISTORY COMMISSION
Date Rec'd MAY 26 1920
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"YOUR RESOLUTION AND FORTITUDE ARE WORTHY OF THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY"

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

THE THIRD (MARNE) DIVISION

SOMME DEFENSIVE · CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR · AISNE DEFENSIVE · CHAMPAGNE-MARNE DEFENSIVE

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE · 1ST ARMY SECTOR · MEUSE-ARGONNE · AISNE-MARNE OFFENSIVE

(THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE THIRD (*Regular*) DIVISION)

VOL. I. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., APRIL 3, 1920. NO. 18.

MORE MEN OF THIRD TO BE GIVEN D. S. C.

NEW AWARDS FROM WASHINGTON INCLUDE EIGHT MARNEMEN—TWO AWARDS MADE POSTHUMOUSLY.

On the list of those who have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by the War Department during the last two weeks are the names of eight men who served with the Third Division. Two of these awards were made posthumously, the citations reading as follows:

Private Edward R. McLaughlin, Company B, 7th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Cunel, France, October 18, 1918. The platoon of which Private McLaughlin was a member was cut off from the rest of the company by an intense artillery barrage. It was imperative to communicate with company headquarters. Private McLaughlin delivered a message through extremely heavy fire. While on the return trip with the reply, he was hit by an enemy shell and instantly killed.

Private Alfred Kayser, Company A, 7th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Mont St. Pere, Marne, France, July 21, 1918. Private Kayser, with an automatic rifle, went forward in advance of our line and opened fire on an enemy machine gun position in order to cover the flank attack of another platoon. Although mortally wounded, he continued to fire until the platoon had completed its flanking movement.

The citations for the other six awards are as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel Francis R. Hunter, 76th Field Artillery, for extraordinary heroism in action near Cierges, France, October 4, 1918. While directing the operations of his battalion in a forward position under heavy artillery fire, an H. E. shell exploded under his horse, killing the horse and severely wounding Lieutenant Colonel Hunter in both legs. In spite of his serious injuries, Lieutenant Colonel Hunter insisted upon seeing his battery commanders and before being evacuated he personally charged each with his mission, urging them to put forth all possible efforts in carrying out their important mission.

Sergeant John M. Robinson, Company G, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Mezy, France, July 15, 1918, and south of Cunel, France, October 11, 1918. During the enemy offensive, Sergeant Robinson held an advanced lookout post exposed to heavy artillery fire, in order to warn his platoon of the approach of the enemy. In the Argonne on October 11th, he led several members of his company in advance of our lines and rescued several wounded comrades.

Sergeant James E. McFadden, Company G, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Mezy, France, July 15, 1918. Sergeant McFadden, then Corporal in command of a squad, defended his position on the banks of the Marne against powerful enemy attacks until all his men had been killed or wounded, and he himself wounded. He later reported to his platoon commander and acted as liaison agent, refusing to go to the rear to have his wound dressed.

Corporal Edward Kischenbaum (then Private), Company F, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Moulins, France, July 15, 1918. Private Kirschenbaum carried numerous messages through heavy artillery and machine gun fire from the frone line companies to battalion headquarters. Due to his efforts communications were maintained during the period when his organization was successfully defending its position against powerful enemy attack. On one of his trips he captured three enemy prisoners, who had infiltrated through our lines.

Sergeant Louis Cappadocia, Company F, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Moulins, France, July 15, 1918. Sergeant Cappadocia led his platoon successfully against enemy machine guns that were harrassing the company from the flank. After being wounded in the chin by a machine gun bullet he refused to be evcauated and went forward with his platoon in the counter attack.

Private Wallace Bailey, Machine Gun Company, 38th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Jaulgonne, France, July 22, 1918. Private Bailey crawled forward through severe machine gun and rifle fire and killed two members of an enemy machine gun crew. He immediately turned the captured gun around and with it opened an effective fire on the enemy, thus enabling a company of infantry to advance.

Boston Marnemen!

New Englanders may deliberate for some time before acting, but they always act.

You Marnemen of Boston haven't been in a hurry to organize a branch of the Society of the Third Division, but every one knew that it would come eventually.

On next Thursday evening, a meeting of Third Division men in and around Boston is going to be held in the Knights of Columbus building.

A committee is going to make a report on plans for organizing a branch of the Society.

Be on hand and help discuss these plans.

Get your branch of the Society started.

Deciding Game Coming Apr. 9th

Camp Pike will meet Camp Taylor on April 9 in the Camp Pike gymnasium for the basket ball championship of the army. The best boxers and wrestlers of the two camps will also be pitted against each other. The final grind for the Third Division men has been started and Lieut. H. N. Gilbert, camp athletic director, is giving his basket ball squad daily practice at the Camp Pike gynasium.

More than usual interest is attached to the championship contest because a victory would give Camp Pike the unquestioned title to the basket ball honors. Then, too, the First and Third Divisions were strong rivals in athletics during the season of occupation of Germany and Camp Pike could not be more pleased than to defeat their old opponents.

Several members of the Third Division's five were with the original team in Germany. No doubt the same is true of Camp Taylor and it is not unlikely that there will be familiar faces on both teams when the game is played.

The championship of the Southeastern Department in football has already been accredited to Camp Pike by officials at Washington and now that the Marnemen have a strangle hold on the basket ball championship, the members of the Division are feeling elated over Camp Pike's standing in athletics.

The boxing and wrestling bouts in the coming event are also attracting their share of attention. Both camps are putting forth every effort in their best material for the contests.

D. S. M. TO GEN. BABBITT.

The Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Brig. Gen. E. B. Babbitt, for work that he did while the 10th and 18th Field Artillery regiments were under his command. The citation reads as follows:

Brig. Gen. E. B. Babbitt, U. S. army, for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services. He commanded the 4th Field Artillery Brigade from its organization to the close of hostilities, participating with marked distinction in the actions on the Vesle river and in the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives. The skillful manner in which he pushed forward the artillery units in support of the infantry was a material factor in the successes of these campaigns. In the Meuuse-Argonne offensive he had under his command, in addition to the 4th Artillery Brigade, the 10th Field Artillery, the 18th Field Artillery, the 205th French R. A. C., and the Second Battalion, 308th French R. A. C.

Now Is the Time for All Good Marnemen to Boost

If You'll Feed Up Our Infant Society With a Little Ginger and Pep, We'll Soon Have it Out of the Cradle and Rapidly Growing Husky

During the past few days headquarters of the Society has received several letters from members asking why they do not receive The Watch on the Rhine, and stating that they are members in good standing and understand that the paper is to be sent to each member free. This idea no doubt was gained through a misconception of the Constitution and By-Laws. As the temporary Constitution and By-Laws stand at the present time, no dues are assessed from members whatever, but a few proposed amendments to them have been inserted in the little booklet containing the Constitution and By-Laws, and one of these amendments is quoted here to rectify this mistaken idea:

"The fees or dues for members shall be nominal and include one subscription to The Watch on the Rhine for each membership. Honor membership shall be exempt from dues and fees and shall include one subscription to The Watch on the Rhine."

These amendments, however, cannot be put into effect until after they are voted upon and adopted at the first annual meeting. This places the financial responsibility upon the newspaper, so at least $1.50 a year for the paper is necessary in order to maintain both Society and The Watch on the Rhine. As the Society grows, so does the office expense, so each member is urged to secure at least one new subscription so that the circulation may be boosted to sufficient numbers to command national advertising. At present the circulation of The Watch on the Rhine is 15,400, only 40 per cent of the Society membership, and approximately 13,000 of these expire with the issue of November 1, 1920.

The Society is growing every day, and branches are being formed in all the large cities. Enthusiasm in these branches is running high. Why don't you get in line and organize a branch in your city? There are many men there just waiting for you to take the lead, and they will willingly "fall in." This office is ready to render all assistance possible and will more than meet you half way. Sit down now, write for a list of members in your city, giving suburbs, and this will be forwarded to you with all other necessary instructions.

The following men have been forwarded lists but up to the present time have not completed organizations in their respective cities. If you live in or near these cities, hunt these men up and offer your assistance and get the branch going.

William Keegan, 1253 N. 22nd St., Lincoln, Neb.

Henry C. Merritt, 28 Nassau St., New York City.

Fred P. Grundish, 120 Edgar Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

R. G. Bock, 1110 Jefferson Ave., Defiance, Ohio.

Daniel V. Conwell, Jr., care of Dr. Yale, Peabody, Mass., for Boston.

Fred A. Stahlsmith, 332 Division St., Akron, Ohio.

John H. Williams, 44 Hadden St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Harry A. Spring, 608 Hulbert St., Peoria, Ill.

Dan W. Flickinger, 4211 Broadway, Indianapolis, Ind.

Earle H. Brookns, 9 Terrace Place, Jamestown, N. Y.

Roland C. Weinheimer, 4224 Grace St., St. Louis, Mo.

William J. Currier, 31 Columbia St., Meriden, Conn.

Wade H. Ross, 115 So. 12th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Ralph J. Gilbert, 7008 Kinsman St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Maj. M. A. Palen, Hdqrs. Sou. Dept., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for San Antonio.

Gordon L. Reese, Maryland Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Robert E. Kruger, 375 St. Paul Ave., Raymond L. Steeg, 28 North Parade Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

C. E. Cordes, 1316 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Ross L. Jenkins, 1429 Greenfield Ave., S. W., Canton, Ohio.

Paul J. Klinepeter, 2138 N. 5th St., Harrisburg, Penn.

Alfred Mostyn, Jr., 95 Broadway, Rochester, N. Y.

Hubert Nelson, 241 Columbia St., Houston Heights, Houston, Texas.

Lewis D. Potts, 7 West New St., Lancaster, Pa.

William A. Highley, 2567 E. Norris St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Tony Mecaluso, 942 Bourbon St., New Orleans, La.

Creighton L. Lane, 706 Empire Bldg., Washington at Clifford, Detroit, Mich.

J. Edward DeLancy, 895 Springfield Ave., Irvington, N. J., for Newark, East and West Orange, Orange, and all nearby cities.

Chas. F. Thorn, 28 Seventh St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Geo. E. Hoppe, 1631 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

Gerald A. Johnson, 508 Cedar Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The first annual meeting will probably be held during the coming July, and you should have your branch sufficiently organized so that you can have delegates at this meeting to voice your opinions and take care of your interests. There is only one way to do this, and that is for you to get busy now. Don't wait for the other fellow to start something, for if you want something well-done, do it yourself. Boost the Society and its paper at every opportunity. Your help is needed.

Capt. Woodside to Speak at Meeting of V. F. W.

The Coxswain Shoemacher Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will hold a reunion and rally of foreign service men, Sunday, April th at 3 p. m. in the Woodman Hall, 120 1-2 West Markham St.

Capt. Robert G. Woodside, former adjutant of the 38th Infantry, Third Division, who organized the "Rock of the Marne" Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars while the regiment was in Germany and built up the membership of that post to over 2,000, will deliver the principal address of the program.

Capt. Woodside is now Chief of Staff of this organization with offices at Pittsburg. He has recently made several tours of inspection through the East and Central States and will be able to tell what the Veterans are accomplishing in many sections.

It will be to the interest of all foreign service men to attend. Don't forget the time and the place. Come and bring your buddy.

GAS MASKS FOR ARMY.

A War Department circular is being revised to direct the issue of one American Tissot type mask or mask of later type to each officer and enlisted man of the regular army as part of his regular equipment. A total of 400,000 American 1919 or later-type gas masks will be provided in time of peace, which will serve as an initial requirement for use in time of war, and this number will be replaced at the rate of one-third per year to provide for peace time requirements and keep up the initial supply of serviceable material. The old type masks with nose clip and mouthpiece will be kept as a reserve as long as serviceable.

MERCURY SAILS TO EUROPE.

The army transport Mercury which sailed from New York Saturday at 5:30 p. m. for Brest and Antwerp, will stop at Dantzig and pick up some Polish-Americans for return to this country. The transport can carry about 2,000 but it is not known just what number she will bring back on her return trip.

New York Marnemen!

How would you like to see gathered into one hall all the Marnemen who stand on the corner of Forty-second and Broadway sometime during the course of a week?

Many of them are your buddies, and you can't afford to miss such an opportunity.

On Thursday night, April 8th, a mass meeting of all New York Marnemen is to be held.

If you haven't been informed as to the place, phone Henry C. Merritt at the Princeton Club, Vanderbilt Ave., and he will give you all the particulars.

Spare no pains to attend this meeting.

Engineers Celebrate "Organization Day"

Friday, March 26th, was "Organization Day" in the Sixth Engineers, and its members celebrated with the same "pep" and energy that they possessed when they went into action against the Germans two years ago.

Under recent orders from Washington, each regiment is to designate a certain day to be known as "Organization Day" and the Sixth Engineers are the first to celebrate this day. They chose March 27, the date on which they first went under fire as a part of the Fifth British Army in Picardy, but celebrated it one day earlier to avoid the usual Saturday half-holiday.

All duty except necessary police and guard was suspended by order of Col. Clarence L. Sturdevant, commanding officer, and the entire day, concluding with a smoker in the mess hall that night, was occupied with a program varying from a memorial service in honor of comrades who were left on the battlefields to a hilarious game of baseball on Miller field in the afternoon.

The program began at 9:30 o'clock when the men were assembled in an open air pavilion in their area which was profusely decorated with the colors. Colonel Sturdevant made a formal presentation of recruits to the colors and Capt. Herman H. Pohl, assistant adjutant, read citations which had been granted to 10 men, still members of the regiment.

This was followed by a memorial by Chaplain Albert L. Evans in honor of the 149 men of the Sixth Engineers who died on the battlefields of France. There were many others who died of disease, hardship and accident, but of the 149 killed in action, 142 were enlisted men and seven officers. One officer was Capt. Charles D. Harris, son of the present adjutant general of the army.

Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis made a short address commemorating the Engineers on their achievements and the spirit with which they upheld the morale of the peace time army. A history of the regiment was read by Sgt. Philip Duffy, telling of the formation of the organization with a detachment of the First Engineers as a nucleus, at Washington Barracks, D. C., in the spring of 1917. The history also told of their activities overseas.

INSPECTOR COMMENDS RESULTS IN MEMPHIS

Colonel Weeks, inspector of the general recruiting service, visited the Memphis recruiting station on Saturday, March 27th, and commended Captain Strickland and his party on the splendid work that they have done during the nation-wide drive for recruits. Captain Strickland and six of his best recruiters are to remain in Memphis until further notice, owing to an order from Colonel Newman, recruiting officer of the Nashville district. The sergeants to remain with Captains Strickland are Sergeants Maher, Co. A, 7th Inf.; Madden, Co. E, 7th Inf.; Davis, Hdqrs. Co., 7th Inf.; Anderson, Co. C, 7th Inf.; Moore, Co. F, 7th Inf.; and one other. These men have proved to Captain Strickland that they can get results. All other men on recruiting duty at this station were returned to their proper organizations on March 31st.

Up to the end of last week this detail had succeeded in getting 78 recruits.

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE IS AWARDED 4TH

FRANCE RECOGNIZES WORK OF FOURTH INFANTRY DURING OFFENSIVE ON MARNE IN JULY 1918.

The French Croix de Guerre with one star has been awarded to the Fourth Infantry. Col. W. P. Coleman, commanding officer, received the cross Saturday, March 27, from the secretary of war, who forwarded it from Petain, Marshal of France, and commander in chief of the French armies of the East.

The citation from the French government is as follows: "Under the energetic and able command of its chief, Col. Halstead Dorey, the Fourth Infantry gave proof of the finest offensive spirit during the advance from the Marne to the Ourcq from the 21st to the 29th of July, 1918.

"After having resolutely held its sector on the Marne, in spite of the violent bombardment of July 15, which inflicted cruel losses upon it, it crossed the Marne river with ardor at the moment of the counter offensive, taking part in the important advance to the Ourcq, which resulted in the recapture of the villages of Montain St. Pere, Charteves, le Charmel and Roncheres."

Colonel Dorey, former commanding officer of the regiment, is stationed at headquarters of the Central department at Chicago, and will be present when the formal presentation of the decoration will be made, some time in the near future.

The Fourth Infantry has a long and enviable war record. Organized 122 years ago, the Fourth has enjoyed the privilege of having been actively engaged in the upholding and enforcing of the ideals that are set forth in the constitution.

The first battle record of the Fourth was made in 1792, with General "Mad" Anthony Wayne's army, operating in Ohio, and was then known as the "Infantry of the Fourth Sub-Legion." Its high standing has been held throughout the following campaigns: War of 1812, Seminole war in Florida, Mexican war, 1845-49, several Indian wars, Civil war, Spanish-American war, Philippine insurrection, occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1913, and the Great World war.

During these campaigns, the Fourth has had among its officer personnel such glorious soldiers as Generals Grant, Harrison and Sheridan.

The total number of casualties of the regiment during the World war is: Killed, 398; wounded, 2,366. The following decorations have been conferred, exclusive of foreign nations: Medal of Honor, 1; Distinguished Service Cross, 65; citations, 161.

The Fourth Infantry has the honor of being the only regiment in the service having authority from the adjutant general of the army, to have the names of 117 battletits and engagements, six of which were earned during the late war, engraved on silver bands and placed on the pike of the regimental color.

WINNING REPUTATION.

The 76th Field Artillery is winning a national reputation as recruit getters. In a recent bulletin issued by the chief of Field Artillery at Washington which recently reached Camp Pike appears this paragraph:

"The field artillery recruiting representatives are working up a closer competition than has been evident heretofore. For weekly averages first place is still held by Lieutenant Allen S. Hicklin and two non-commissioned officers of the 76th Field Artillery."

Lieut. Hicklin and his party are working in Nashville, Tenn. They had sent in 72 recruits to the field artillery up to March 19, the time the last report was compiled at Washington.

General Pershing has announced that he has postponed his sailing for Panama until the next ship leaves, which is understood to be about April 20.

CATCH UP ON WAR RISK WORK

Period of Congestion and Vexatious Delays Is Virtually at an End.

ANSWER WITH REAL LETTERS

Strides of Great Importance Made in Bringing Insurance Business of Bureau to an Absolutely Current Basis.

Washington. — Announcement is made by Director R. G. Cholmeley-Jones of the bureau of war risk insurance that the insurance division of the bureau is virtually at the end of its period of congestion and consequent dissatisfaction and vexatious delays, resulting from the great volume of work suddenly thrown upon it by the demobilization of the armed forces during the past year.

Former service men are assured that they will be answered promptly from now on with real letters, instead of with form paragraphs or unsatisfactory form letters, in all cases which require detailed and specific answers. This is the first time that the bureau has been in a position to give this assurance.

Strides of great importance to the millions of former service men and their relatives and beneficiaries, have been made toward bringing the insurance business of the bureau to an absolutely current basis in the prompt answering of mail and acknowledgment of premiums paid. The records of accumulated work disposed of show conclusively such an enormous and distinctive improvement in the expediting of the business that it is confidently believed that within the next month the insurance division will be giving as rapid and accurate service as do any efficiently managed organizations in commercial life.

For example, the number of unposted premiums, which last October was approximately 88,000 has just been reduced to an average of 10,000 or less than one day's work. With other necessary operations in the handling of remittances, a receipt will be sent out in a few days from the date of the original receipt of the remittance.

Unanswered mail in the insurance division shows a reduction of approximately 60 per cent from the daily balance of five months ago. Probably it will be two or three weeks before it will be possible to answer all the letters as quickly as it is now possible to mail out receipts for premiums. It is a matter of only a few weeks, however, before the answering of all letters in reference to insurance within four days of their receipt in the bureau will be the regular practice.

In the meantime, it is inevitable that there will be some impatience on the part of those service men who in the past have experienced difficulty in adjusting their insurance matters with the bureau, as a result of delay or unsatisfactory information, but the progress now being made indicates conclusively that these vexatious cases will be cleared up speedily, and that thereafter, although there will always of necessity, as in any large organization, be occasional errors and delays in the business in the bureau of war risk insurance, these difficulties will be reduced to a relatively insignificant minimum.

In order to cope with the great flood of mail which came to the bureau coincident with demobilization of the armed forces, each of the letters requiring searching of the records, which in many cases was done by inexperienced personnel, it was necessary to resort to form and paragraph letters in answering inquiries. In struggling with the volume of excess mail which piled up in the bureau, there is no question but that a large percentage of it was answered improperly and frequently delayed.

Many Letters Returned.

In a large proportion of the cases, the service men themselves, being unfamiliar with the necessity of giving full information about their cases, certificate numbers, full names, dates of discharge, etc., rendered it impossible to answer properly their inquiries. Others failed to give proper addresses, with the result that today numbers of letters addressed to former service men by the bureau, are being returned by postmasters from all parts of the country, accompanied by statements that it is impossible to find the addressee. Fragmentary or insufficient information also inevitably resulted in the miscrediting of premiums, due to lack of identification.

Some idea of the enormity of the job may be gained from the fact that the most recent figures show that the total number of applications for insurance received by the bureau was 4,610,388, totaling $40,141,233,500, the premiums to March, 1920, totaling approximately $325,000,000.

For a long period, it was necessary for the bureau to typewrite all of its addresses. This meant reference to a record in each case, multiplying the chances of errors and entailing an enormous amount of labor. With such an unprecedented business as came in, the bureau was flooded with applications, inquiries, remittances, etc., and it was a physical impossibility for the bureau to mail to each of the 4,610,388 men on its list, information relative to the changes in rulings, etc., as rapidly as they were issued. To make even one complete mailing to each of the millions of addresses and at the same time to cope with the work of the bureau was an almost insuperable task. Naturally, much complaint developed on the ground that service men were unable to get information about what the bureau of war risk insurance was offering or was doing.

Handicaps Overcome.

Very serious handicaps in the addressing of the men have just been overcome. Through a special appropriation made by congress, the bureau has been enabled to put its entire list of former service men on addressograph plates, a task which has required several months and which has completely monopolized the plate-making section of a great factory. In the bureau of war risk insurance itself, over nine hundred people have been employed in putting the names and addresses on the plates.

In addition to enabling the bureau to make full mailings of its most important information to former service men and women, the sending out of premium notice has been enormously facilitated. The new system of printing both the premium notice and the premium receipt at the same time from the addressograph plate and by filing the returned addressograph notice in place of the premium receipt to credit the individual account with the remittance, reduces to a minimum the possibility of misapplication of premiums received. Additional safeguard rests in the fact that each addressograph plate carries the certificate or policy number, and the amount of premium regularly due from the service man. This prevents the errors that previously occurred through repeated copying with a typewriter. In a great business where there are more than thirty million records, including the names of more than fifty thousand Johnstons, Johnsons, etc., and proportionately large numbers of Smiths, and Browns, occasional errors and misunderstandings were bound to develop, but the ironing-out process is now so well under way that even such discrepancies will be rapidly corrected.

The promptness with which premium notices can now be mailed, is expected to obviate largely the difficulties and vexations which hitherto have been occasioned by premium notices being mailed where the payments had already been made. Prompt receipting for premiums, which now is possible and will be carried out, will largely do away with this difficulty, except, of course, where notices sent out in a previous month, are forwarded before the current payments could be credited.

Issuance of the insurance policies for the permanent (converted) government life insurance, which are desired by all the men who are insured, has been delayed pending the completion, which now has been passed.

The new policies are now being completed by the actuarial and legal experts and sent to the government printing office, and it is expected that they will be mailed out before June 1.

With the insurance business of the bureau on a current basis, it is now anticipated that former service men who have been deterred from keeping up their insurance by reason of the delays which they had experienced in the handling of their accounts, will take advantage of the very liberal provisions for the reinstatement of war risk insurance by the payment of two monthly premiums and a satisfactory statement of health and will get back on the books.

The new law has made the insurance very attractive by enlarging the list of permitted beneficiaries to include parent, grandparent, step-parent, parent through adoption, wife or husband, child, grandchild, stepchild, adopted child, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, brother through adoption, sister through adoption, stepbrother, stepsister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, a person who has stood in the relation of a parent to the insured for a period of one year or more prior to the insured's enlistment or induction, the children of such person; parent, grandparent, step-parent or parent through adoption of the insured's wife or husband.

Want Permanent Forms.

It is also anticipated that the provision of the new law which permits lump-sum payments, at the option of the insured on converted policies, (ordinary life, twenty-payment life, thirty-payment life, 20-year endowment, 30-year endowment, and endowment at age sixty-two) will greatly increase the number of conversions into the permanent form of government life insurance.

More than 105,000 applications for the conversion of war risk policies into permanent forms already have been received.

Former service men desiring to reinstate war risk insurance which has lapsed or been canceled, or to convert their insurance in cases where it is now in force, should apply to any post of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, or other organizations of former service men, Army, Navy and Marine Corps recruiting stations, State Insurance Commissioners, any home service section of the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare board, Y. M. C. A., or to other fraternal or welfare organizations which are in a position to furnish blanks and necessary information.

SCHROEDER WILL TRY TO FLY HIGHER

Just about the first thing Maj. R. W. Schroeder of Chicago, said when he came to in the hospital at Dayton, was that he was going higher next time. The major had just flown to 36,020 feet (a new record), and had fallen more than five miles while unconscious for two minutes, landing with eyes frozen shut and in a state of collapse. The immediate cause of the flyer's troubles was the exhaustion of his oxygen tanks. His instruments show that he exceeded Roland Rohlf's world record by 5,070 feet, and that he encountered a temperature of 67 degrees below zero.

It thus appears that Major Schroeder was actually bumping around in what the scientists jocularly call the "roof of the world." They assert that there is a mysterious, intangible roof to the world, where the thermometer stops falling and even begins to rise.

Major Schroeder was dressed heavier than any polar explorer who ever set forth. He literally was wrapped in flexible electric heaters.

Modern inventions, unthought of before the war, made not only Major Schroeder's air voyage possible, but also enabled him to return with an accurate scientific record of the flight to substantiate his verbal claims.

America's Delusion of Security

(By Prof. A. B. Hart of Harvard, in the New York Times.)

The country is in the midst of a hot discussion upon military preparedness, yet much of it in Congress and outside seems to wander all around the main issue. The army defense and the military system discussed are treated as though they were things in themselves, good, bad or indifferent. The plain, practical truth is that the only question is whether the present army or any proposed army will do the job for which it is created. An army is the most stupid luxury in the world unless it can protect the country by which it is maintained. The only reason for creating an army and a navy and keeping them up is that without them it is possible that the Republic may perish. Less than that is cowardice and murderous; more than that is extravagance and militarism.

Therefore the first thing to settle is whether the obligations and complications of the future are such that the country will not be safe without a large force of soldiers and sailors and costly fortifications and model ships and the latest military appliances. So far as Europe is concerned, the war cloud that hangs over eastern Europe and western and northern Asia is sufficient proof that prudent countries there must make some kind of military preparation. It is clear, likewise, that the three western powers, Great Britain, France and Italy, and also Japan, are in a state of great uneasiness. Every one of those four powers is more anxious about the possibility of war this moment than it was six years ago.

America Compared With Europe.

The United States is in a blessed condition in comparison with Europe, but is it in a situation which automatically cuts it off from the contentions of the rest of the world? We are "isolated." How can a nation be isolated which is the possessor of a group of islands off the coast of Asia, and of other islands and protectorates in the Caribbean? What is the isolation of the nation which expects to extend its exports both of raw material and manufactures to all quarters of the world and to carry them in its own bottoms? What isolates us from a state of unstable equilibrium with Japan, China and India, over the question of oriental immigration? Who isoluates us from Mexico?

Our recent experience shows clearly enough that, if the United States suffers sufficiently as a neutral, the people in other wars will justify war on the ground of the breach of neutral rights. Even the pacific Madison and McKinley and other peace-desiring presidents have found that public opinion is stronger than isolation. So long as the oceans are only three or four thousand miles wide, the United States is a neighbor to the rest of the world and cannot remain isolated from he quarrels and difficulies and sufferings of the other nations.

In the declaration of war in April, 1917, Congress solemnly commented on the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German government "which has thus been thrust upon the United States." Suppose Germany or some other power should again thrust war upon the United States, the only question people would then ask of their representatives would be: "Have you placed at the service of the United States such a force as will enable us to protect ourselves against invasion or, if necessary, to cross the seas and seek the enemy in his own land?"

What Kind of An Army?

If we need an army, what kind of an army? There is an inference, a belief that military men all want war. It is mostly civilians who wish to return to the condition of 1898—when we started into war with a regular army of about 25,000 men, a professional army, made on a small pattern and pleased with that pattern. Most great soldiers of democratic countries abhor war. It was General Grant, victor in many campaigns, who could say most earnestly. "Let us have peace." In a sane, Christian, civilized country the main use of an army is to prevent war.

Here is the rub—military despots may seize power. That was Napoleon's method and it led to the crushing of France. That was the recent Wilhelm's doctrine, and it drove him into an imperial lodging in a cold and apathetic country.

"'At its command"—that is the critical phrase. We know now the danger of the nation that an army of a million men can be raised between sunrise and sunset. We know for certain that no army can possibly be "raised" to cope with modern warfare in less than twelve to eighteen months, because we tried to improvise an army and found it absolutely impossible. An army is like a fire brigade—that last thing that anybody wishes is that it should have something desperate to do, yet woe betide the city that waits till the brands begin to fly through the air before it "improvises" a fire department. The prudent man who has barely escaped losing his house by fire gets out an insurance policy, but where is the company that for any premium will guarantee the United States against war? Fire is a bad master; war is a worse one.

Our System in Germany.

Why is it that the Allies have forced Germany to accept almost exactly the type of our old army? That is, a small force, both officers and men enlisted for long periods, and nobody else to be given the chance of drill or discipline? Because the Allies know that that is the weakest kind of military system for the great nation, and so long as Germany can be held down to a small regular army the neighbors may breathe free. Not only will Germany be incapable of military operation outside her boundaries, but the intention is to make her incapable of self-defense. Doubtless that tends to the peace of the world for the time being, but the United States is not in a position where it can adopt with its eyes open the kind of an army that makes a country weak and helpless.

What type of army can serve the United States in evil days as well as good days? First of all, an army founded on equality of service to one's country. If the soldier is a hero, why should a hundred thousand or two hundred and fifty thousand young men hog the heroism? If heroism is a widely diffused virtue, then give every one a chance for his share. If military service is a severe and tedious obligation, however necessary, then do not throw it upon a small body of enlisted men; subdivide it.

That means take one group of young men after another as they come along. We all saw during the war that a draft by which only the unlucky ones got the chance to serve their country was desperately unpopular; while a conscription which hit every able-bodied young man that did not show cause to the contrary was accepted as a national and equal system. As a matter of fact, drill and military discipline and the soldier's life have many charms for a reasonable time. It is the deadly monotony of doing the same thing every morning at daybreak that wore down the regulars.

The Three Alternatives.

The solution is, of course, the system of limited universal training, a system which has been found effective by Switzerland in the greatest danger that that country has known for a hundred years; a system which has the advantage of getting young men out from their narrow environment for a time and throws the country bred and city bred together; above all, a system which plays up the great idea of common responsibility for a common country. Such an army would be the great leveler, the great Americanizer, the great elevator of national ideas.

What are the alternatives? Plainly three, and three only:

1. The German system, which was also that of France, Austria and Russia, a system of universal service by all the young men whom the state can afford to accept from year to year for a hard and demoralizing service of from two to three years. Such a system is terrible waste both financially and morally, and it is the kind of army that breeds militarism.

2. The Swiss six months' system, easily carried on by a moderate corps of officers in camps which already exist. Some people say it is too expensive. The English all but realized in 1914 what it cost to save expense by refusing to have at call a large body of men in the flower of their youth who had already received a degree of military training sufficient to enable them to be put in the field.

3. The old-fashioned American system, tried half a dozen times and always a failure. The system of no system, of waiting till the danger actually comes and then hastily summoning volunteers helter-skelter, with volunteer company and regimental officers, and often volunteer generals, proceeding to war. What that system has cost the United States in men and money and the shame of defeat is beyond calculation. The only reason that the American people ever got through war on that principle was that they were fighting the same kind of forces on the other side.

Some Historic Examples.

No one who knows the conditions ever speaks with anything but respect of the quality of the American soldiery when disciplined, armed, fed, officered and commanded, and many times groups of raw troops have fought with courage and skill. Nevertheless, from Colonial times to the end of the Spanish war of 1898 there was a constant chorus of complaint and exasperation by those who had the most knowledge of the workings of voluntary enlistment.

We are often told that raw militia won the Revolutionary war. As a matter of fact, about half the forces in the Revolutionary war were line regiments serving a considerable time; and in 1777 it took about 70,000 regulars and militiamen to hold the British forces of 15,000 long enough to capture Burgoyne. About 400,000 enlistments were made on the patriot side; but Washington at the time declared that a regular army of 50,000 men, paid, properly equipped and kept in service all the time, would have been far quicker and cheaper.

In the War of 1812 the same system was again tried and with disastrous results. The navy, small as it was, was prepared and trained in advance, and did the work of heroes. The army had been allowed to fall to about 7,000 regulars. About 40,000 volunteer and militia enlistments were received; yet the United States at the end of the war held not a square inch of Canadian territory, and 3,600 Britons marched up to Washington, took and destroyed the capital of the nation and retired, in a region where within a circle of fifty miles 50,000 men could have come out with a rifle.

The Mexican war was a brilliant and successful little war, but most of the hard fighting was done by the 35,000 regular disciplined troops, the 74,000 volunteers playing a minor part, and some of them have left a black mark on the history of their country.

In the Civil war conditions of volunteers were somewhat better because of the high character of the early volunteers, and also because the war lasted so long that excellent veteran troops were trained by campaigning. First and last, about 2,000,000 men were listed on the northern side. The regular army stood in April, 1861, literally at 16,400 men and officers, of whom not more than 500 could be put into the field on a few days' notice as an expeditionary force. Had either side possessed a body trained by the six months' system, that side would have been victorious within three months.

Striking testimonies can be found of the impression made upon the great captains of the time by these conditions.

ROLL DEM BONES!

Prisoner Schreckmeister: Hist! The American soldiers are planning a massacre in there.

Prisoner Pickelsteiner—So?

Schreckmeister—Ja. I heard one of them say "shoot fifty," and then I heard a sound like the rattling of the victims' teeth. — Birmingham Age-Herald.

BIRTH RATE OF AMERICAN FAMILIES IS ON DECLINE

Economic Conditions and Marriages Late in Life Are Held Responsible.

The birth rate of families of native American stock is on the decline and in danger of reaching zero within a few generations, if statistics compiled by students of Mount Holyoke can be given credence. Dr. Amy Hewes, professor of economics and sociology at Mount Holyoke, directed the investigation, which was made public by the alumni committee in New York.

The families of the undergraduates at Mount Holyoke were taken as a basis of the study as representative of native American stock. Less than one per cent of the students were foreign-born, while 82 per cent were native-born of native parents.

Data were obtained from 620 families of the students as to the number of children of their own mothers, of their grandmothers and of their great-grandmothers on the maternal side.

The report shows that, while the average number of children in the families of the great-grandmothers was 6.19 and in the grandmothers' families 5.09, the number shrunk to 3.15 in the mother's families.

"The average number of children in the families of the present generation," the report reads, "was found to be slightly in excess of three, which is only a little more than half of the average number of children in the grandmother's generation. If a similar decrease should take place for another two generations, the average number of children would be less than one."

The cause in the decline in birth-rate Professor Hewes attributes to the economic conditions and to marriages late in life. The most general cause she finds to be the emphasis upon a higher standard of living and the conditions which make increased effort necessary to realize that standard.

Professor Hewes offers a radical solution for the problem of the declining birth rate. She suggests that the obstacle of marriage late in life could be removed to a large extent if the wife continued to work after marriage, thus adding to the income of the family.

SUSPENDED PAYMENT IN CASH

How British Government Saved the Situation When Country's Financial Solvency Was Threatened.

In the great war which England commenced with France in 1793, the first four years saw £400,000,000 added to the national debt, without any material advantage being gained. So much coin had left the country for the payment of troops abroad and as subsidies to allies that the bank, during 1796, began to feel a difficulty in satisfying demands made on it. At the close of the year people began to hoard coin and to make runs upon the county banks. These applied to the Bank of England for help, and the consequence was that a run upon it commenced in the latter part of February, 1797. This great establishment could only keep itself afloat by paying in sixpences. Immediate insolvency was expected, when on February 26, the government stepped in with an order in council authorizing the notes of the bank as legal tender until such time as proper remedies could be applied. This suspension of cash payments was attended by the usual effect of raising the normal prices of all articles.

The United States army transport Mt. Vernon left San Francisco on March 18th, sailing direct to Vladivostok, where it was due April 1st. This transport will be used in the repatriation of Czecho-Slovaks and will sail to Trieste.

Do You Know---

That our wagons are calling at your barracks every Monday and Thursday, and that you can arrange to pay your laundry bill monthly? Find out who our agent in your regiment is and give him your laundry —have your bundle ready early for efficient service.

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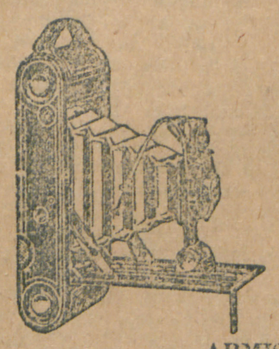
MYRON LASKER, Proprietor



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CORRESPONDENCE

SIXTH ENGINEERS

Col. Clarence L. Sturdevant, Commanding.

ORGANIZATION DAY.

All nature smiled on the Sixth Engineers, Friday, March 26th, when they celebrated as a regiment their "Organization Day." Under recent War Department orders each unit has been asked to choose a certain day to be known as "Organization Day," when it will declare a holiday and celebrate in an appropriate manner its organization and history. The Sixth has chosen March 27th because it is the day when it received its first baptism of fire in the lines against the Germans with the Fifth British Army in Picardy. The celebration was held on the 26th to avoid the usual half-holiday on Saturday, the 27th.

It was a bright, warm spring day, when the regiment was gathered about the open-air pavilion that had been erected in our area, and appropriately decorated for the occasion with the national colors. In front of the stand were gathered the recruits of the regiment, while on either side were placed the older members who had seen service overseas. Immediately in front was the color guard with the national colors and the much-decorated regimental standard.

At 10 o'clock the buglers called the men to attention as Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis and staff arrived and mounted the stand with those who were to participate in the program. The exercises lasted an hour, and were as follows:

Opening address by the commanding officer, Col. Clarence L. Sturdevant, Corps of Engineers, who presented the colors to the recruits.

Reading of citations by Capt. Herman H. Pohl.

Address, "In Memoriam," by Chaplain Albert L. Evans.

Address by Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis.

Brief history of the regiment, read by Sgt. Philip Duffy, Co. D.

An account of March 27th, read by Master Engineer, Wm. E. Stratton.

Colonel Sturdevant spoke of the aim and object of the celebration, called attention to the valorous deeds of the regiment, its noble history, and exhorted the new men who were to form the "New Sixth" to uphold the tradition and precedents that had been set by those who had gone before them. Particularly did he call attention to the decorations on the regimental colors and to the responsibility that is laid upon us as soldiers of the Republic to uphold and maintain its institutions, its ideals, and its glorious history.

Capt. H. H. Pohl followed him by calling to the platform the men who remain in the regiment and who have been cited in orders for meritorious service during the conflict. He read in the hearing of all, the orders and citations by which and for which they had been decorated. It was an imposing and thrilling sight to look upon the ten veterans with their badges of honor as they stood there, representatives of the much larger number in the old regiment that have been cited in order for exceptional bravery and conduct in the great world conflict.

Citations were read for the following men:

Master Engineer Henrich Brunner, Hdqrs. Detach.

Master Engineer A. G. Oliver, Hdqrs. Detach.

Master Engineer Virgil C. Young, Hdqrs. Detach.

Sgt. 1st. Class Harry L. Welton, Co. E.

Sgt. 1st Class Edward O'Dea, Co. E.

Sgt. Walter D. Brown, Co. E.

Master Engineer Robert A. Gardner, Hdqrs. Detach.

Wagoner Patrick C. Donnelly, Co. B.

Master Engineer Louis Bretz, Hdqrs. Detach.

Color Sgt. Russell Sisemore, Hdqrs. Detach.

Sgt. Bugler Herbert Hammaker, Hdqrs. Detach.

After listening to these citations to the living, it was most appropriate for Chaplain Evans to follow with a brief address in memory of those who had made the supreme sacrifice, and whose remains rest in the soil of France, beneath their white crosses and poppies—the regiment's vital contribution to the successful achievement of victory. Chaplain Evans held up before the men the engraved memorial certificate, which contained the names of the seven officers and 142 men who had "fallen on the field of honor" in defense of our liberty and the liberty of others. One of the officers was Capt. Charles D. Harris, son of the present adjutant general of the army. He concluded his address with a poem, "To the Fallen."

General Lewis in a most felicitous manner addressed the men, congratulating them on the day they had chosen on which to celebrate, on the proud record of the regiment, its splendid spirit in the past and in the present, and bidding them to maintain and excel in the days to come its previous history, in which it has just reason to take pride.

Sergeant Duffy read a brief but carefully prepared history of the regiment from the date of its organization in May, 1917, at Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C., until it arrived in Camp Pike, the last day of August, 1919.

Master Engineer Wm. E. Stratton followed with "An Account of March 27th, 1918," which was as follows: "Two years ago, on March 27th, 1918, the Sixth Regiment of Engineers was making history, with the Fifth British Army near Amiens, France.

"At this time the Huns were engaged in a furious offensive which had already met with great success and threatened disaster to that portion of the Allied line, if not to the whole cause. The fate of the world seemed to be in the balance. At this critical juncture our regiment was put to work constructing a defensive line which they were told to hold against the Boche who was dashing madly ahead towards Amiens and the coast. On the morning of the 27th we received orders to drop pick and shovel and roll our packs. We were piled into lorries and taken to a point five hundred yards west of the village of Warfusee-Abancourt, on the main road to Villiers-Bretonneux, mid shouting and cheers from the British Tommies all along the line.

"The trenches that had been assigned to us were found to be little more than traced and they had to be completed under machine gun and rifle fire. By nightfall the trenches had been consolidated and manned cojointly with miscellaneous organizations of the British Army, later on known as 'Carey's Chickens.' Dusk hung over the champ-battaile and beyond the horizon, where the Boche were preparing to complete their advance. That night a patrol was sent out into No Man's Land where it had been reported there were some Boche. The following morning brought evidence that there were Boche a-plenty, for they had occupied Warfusee-Abancourt during the night. Perhaps they decided to rest there for a while; at any rate they did not try to make any further advance at that time.

"On this date, March 27th, the Sixth Engineers came under hostile fire for the first time. Prior to that time the regiment was comparatively young and untried in action. Two years ago today this regiment proved its dependability and courage to the world, and for this reason the 27th of March has been chosen as our 'organization day.'

"The Sixth Engineers are justly proud of the fact that they were one of the first, if not the first unit in the A. E. F., to demonstrate the worth of American troops in battle. They were the first of the Third Division to cross overseas, and the first of that Division to shed their blood, with whom they were destined to fight later and even more gloriously at St. Mihiel, on the Marne, and in the Meuse-Argonne. We are glad to be members of the best and finest fighting engineer regiment in the American Army. This is our record as it now stands, and of which we are duly proud. Never for a moment must we lose sight of the fact that we have to keep on fighting, serving, and even working harder to maintain our glorious regiment on the plane and pedestal upon which she now rests."

At the noor hour a big dinner, which rivaled any that has been given in the regiment, was served.

At 2:30 p. m. on Miller Field, the regimental baseball team met the 18th Field Artillery team, and after a nine-innig struggle, filled with thrilling plays and many errors, went down to defeat to the tune of 19 to 9. The Engineer team was weakened by a number of cripples, and absentees due to recruiting duty.

At the evening mess hour a smoker was held, which put the older men in a reminiscent mood, while the newer ones joined in various stunts in the recreation room until a late hour.

At 7:30 p. m. cars called at the officers' barracks and their various places of residence, by previous arrangement, and carried them to the home of Colonel and Mrs. Sturdevant, at Fort Logan H. Roots, where they were entertained at cards until 11 o'clock, when dainty refreshments were served. Prizes at bridge were won by Mrs. Hiram B. Ely and Maj. L. D. Woorsham; at pit by Mrs. A. C. F. Brown, and Chaplain Albert L. Evans. Mrs. Sturdevant was assisted in entertaining by her sister, Miss Poumans.

So the day, full of sunshine and memory, of inspiration and recration, for the whole regiment, closed, marking a new milestone in the history of the organizaztion. Many letters were received from ex-members expressing their regret at not being able to attend, and their interest and good wishes for us in the future.

COMPANY C.

1st Lieut. E. G. Davis, Commanding.

Cpl. Homer L. Cardot has received his appointment as sergeant.

Cpl. Frank F. Storck was furloughed to the reserve Wednesday, March 24th, and left the same evening for his home in Chicago. Corporal Storck was the last man in Co. C eligible for the reserve.

The company received two recruits and one re-enlisted man on Friday, March 26, 1920. From now on we expect to see them rolling in right along.

Through the courtesy of Capt. H. H. Pohl, Personnel Adjutant, we were enabled to receive some interesting news from ex-Lieutenant Vecqueray, formerly of Co. C. Lieutenant Vecqueray is located at 205 Hicory street, Arcadia, Fla. He has not forgotten the old Sixth, and says he still feels that he is one of the family. He is connected with the property branch of the Q. M. C. He has received an appointment as second lieutenant in the Engineers Reserve Corps. Lieutenant Vecqueray was married on the 31st of December, 1919. He maintains that married life is the only life. He wishes to be remembered to all of the officers and men who remember him.

COMPANY D.

Capt. H. B. Ely, Commanding.

Sgt. Julius Puzar was furloughed to the reserve the other day, but said he thought he would re-enlist in a few days. Some one said it would be with a little girl in Waterbury, Conn. His new address is Julius Puzar, 11 Leonard St., Waterbury, Conn.

It seems that Sergeant Garrant won't be back with the bunch if a little girl in Nashville has anything to say about it. But if you can't bring a recruit back with you, why bring the little girl. Murphy is still working on the married men's shacks, and he'll have one ready for you, if you slip him the word.

The Democrat-Leader of Fayette, Mo., has the following to say about Sergeant Brown: "A stranger who has made friends of all whom he has met in this community during his stay here as a representative of Uncle Sam is Sgt. Walter D. Brown, who was sent to Fayette from Camp Pike in search of recruits for the regular army. This fine young man stands six feet barefoot, and beyond the seas showed that every inch of him was real manhood. His comrades say that he was a gallant soldier as a member of Co. D, Sixth Engineers, Third Division. He looks the soldier and acted well his part during the bloody scenes in the Argonne and on the other battlefields where everything worth living for was at stake. He has made himself a general favorite here with the young men of Howard county, and bless your life, the young ladies never fail to smile at this hero when he passes near them; he doesn't seem to like to get all the way by. Sergeant Brown is the right kind of a representative for Uncle Sam to send out on such a mission as he is performing here. A young man can enlist for a year with the privilege of quitting the job at the expiration of twelve months or continuing in the service of the government indefinitely. A year spent with Uncle Sam would be a great education for any young man who is thus afforded a chance to make himself useful for life by learning any trade he may desire under the best experts that the greatest country on earth can afford. Sergeant Brown will only be here a few days more and those interested should see him at once. He may never pass this way again."

ATHLETIC NEWS.

Chaplain Albert L. Evans, Unit Athletic Officer.

Recent orders permit us to take the hour between eight and nine a. m. for baseball practice, instead of drill. This enables us to get the men out who go to school in the afternoon, and will doubtless make an improvement in the team.

The second game of the "Argonne League" is between the Sixth Engineers and the Fifth Field Signal Battalion, and will be played April 1st. This will be the second time we fool them, and what better day than April 1st?

The men on recruiting duty will come in this week and then we hope to get Sergeant Nance and Sergeant Flynn in the game, which will brace up our infield and permit Schmitz to go back to his usual place.

On Sunday, March 28th, our team played the 76th F. A. on their field. At the end of the seventh inning the 76th's team withdrew from the field because of the decision of the two umpires against them, leaving the game to the Engineers, 10-7.

At the polo games Sunday on the infantry field at the west end of South Boulevard, three five-minute games were played by our team with the following results: First Seventh Infantry 0, Sixth Engineers 0; Thirtieth Infantry 0, Sixth Engineers 2½; First Seventh Infantry 1, Sixth Engineers 0.

The whole regiment is being asked pro rata to help pay for equipping the baseball team with new uniforms The charge is not excessive and every one should come forward gladly with the wherewithall. No uniforms will mean a team you would all be ashamed to have represent you on the field. No team can play good ball unless properly equipped. Here's a chance for each man to show his spirit.

38TH INFANTRY

Col. E. G. Peyton Commanding.

COMPANY I.

1st Lt. Ambrose F. White Commanding

1st Sgt. Reid W. Anderson was furloughed to the regular army reserve March 27. Anderson has completed about twelve years with the colors. He will now make his home at 52 Pennsylvania avenue, East Warren, Pa.

Supply Sgt. John R. Beaver, who has been in the hospital for the past couple of months, recently paid us a visit. He is looking fine, but cannot say when he will be back yet.

COMPANY L.

1st Lt. Logan W. Boyd Commanding.

Cook Joseph Medrell, who recently joined the company after spending several months in a general hospital in New Jersey, was furloughed to the regular army reserve March 25. Medrell has completed about twelve years of service.

Mech. Emil Saczek has returned for duty from Louisiana, where he was on detached service driving a touring car for the recruiting party there.

Sgt. Chester O. Johnson is working hard these days trying to get his summer garden in shape. We are wondering whether he intends to re-enlist or is doing it for exercise.

COMPANY M.

Capt. C. S. Cotton Commanding.

Sgt. Thomas F. Rice, who was taken suddenly ill last week, is improving in the Base Hospital. We have not been able to learn what is wrong with Tommie but we hope to soon have him back again, as he is missed very much by all of us.

Cook James McGann, formerly mess sergeant of this company, but transferred to Company K soon after we arrived in Camp Pike, is now in the U. S. General Hospital at Ft. McPherson, Ga. He writes that he has undergone another operation which is expected to be successful.

Ex-Sergeant William Quick, formerly company clerk, writes that he is doing well and enjoying life, but has the blues occasionally to be back with the old bunch. He is longing to have one more reunion like the one we had in the Wineland before starting for the U. S. A.

Ex-Corporal Robert F. Colvin also writes that it is fine to be back in the civies. Colvin has his old position back and never thinks of recall any more, as he is paid by the hour now. The members of this company request that some more of the ex-members let us hear something about their outside affairs.

Ex-Pvt. Robert B. Brandes writes that the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post, which he has organized in Brooklyn, N. Y., is increasing rapidly.

V. F. W. NOTICE.

Members of the "Rock of the Marne" Post 138: We have received a large shipment of badges and buttons from Chief of Staff R. G. Woodside, which are to be sent to all outside members, but owing to the fact that so many of them are being returned on account of incorrect addresses, we have decided to discontinue sending any more for the present, and request all ex-V. F. W. members of this post to send us their correct address, so that we can go ahead with our work.

Yours in comradeship,
Sgt. George F. Kells, Q. M.
38th Infantry.

76TH FIELD ARTILLERY

SUPPLY CO.

Cpl. DeMaio would like to hear from his former bunkies, Pete Convery and Jack Lawall.

Biff Wisner, our famous actor, was assigned the role of the dead man in "Blood Money", and rue o his cusom, he failed and was reurned to duty. He is now taking a 30-day furlough to Philadelphia to recover from the sad blow. We all hope he will find peace in the quiet city of Brotherly Love.

Stable Sgt. Massingel has been furloughed to the reserve and has a good position back in his home town in Tennessee.

Several recruits have been assigned to the company and are getting the hang of things quickly.

The quarters of the company look very attractive and the front yard has been uniquely decorated with service stripes, bronze stars and insignias.

Ex-Lieut. Rasmussen, now at San Antonio, Texas, sends word that he would like to get back to the 76th and to the Supply Company.

BATTERY A.

Clif Farrington sends word that he has moved from Chicago and is now located in Grand Rapids, Michigan. His address is 328 North Division Avenue.

George Segal has gone to Fort Sill, Okla., to take up a course in horseshoeing at the Artillery School there.

Sgt. McWilliams brought in five recruits during his first day on duty. That's the way to do it Mac, we need them.

We have heard that Frank Cannon is married. Let's hear about it, Frank.

The outfit would like to hear from some of the old Newark bunch. Casler, Bauers and some of the others, take notice!

BATTERY C.

Capt. Joseph H. Bakewell Commanding.

Barracks E9 won the competition among the various barracks. Bateries C, D, E and F occupy Barracks E9. All the men deserve all he credit hat can be given hem, as they all worked hard to win. On the last day of the competition Battery C had the prize barracks. Acting First Sgt. Bevan was presented with he pennant on behalf of the whole barracks

First Sgt. Reed is expected back some time next week with his wife. According to the letters he writes he will be glad to get back with the outfit once more.

We have a total of 28 men in the battery at present, with more coming. There is still lots of room for the old members, and they would surely find a warm welcome.

BATTERY D.

Capt. Joseph A. Fortin Commanding.

Friday night, March 26th, the 76th Field Artillery was entertained for the evening by a dance given at our club house by the men of Battery D.

A seven-piece orchestra, Russell's Orchestra from Little Rock, furnished the music for the evening.

Ice cream, cake, punch, coffee and assorted sandwiches were served. A bountiful supply of freshments had been ordered and every one found plenty to eat. At 11:30 the orchestra played Home Sweet Home and the dance ended.

Many girls from Little Rock attended and every one had a good time.

Haas received a letter from ex-Cpl. Chisholm, who writes that he is well and has a permanent position now and is "sitting on the world."

BATTERY B.

Capt. Herman N. Archer Commanding.

Below is the roster of the battery, including recruits, for the benefit of former members who have left the service:

Sup. Sgt. Clarence A. Denno.
Sgt. Hyatt M. Keraten.
Sgt. Charles E. Field.
Sgt. Oscar V. Swanson.
Sgt. David Cohn.
Sgt. Shirley R. Howard.
Sgt. Robert Lowery.
Cpl. Frank J. Smith.
Cpl. Ralph L. Valleau.
Cpl. Tilmon B. Adcock.
Cook Thomas R. Ragland.
Cook James A. McClanahan.
Horseshoer David H. Poucher.
Bugler Felippo Federico.
Bugler Bruno Bellomo.
Pvt. First Class Harry H. Dray.
Pvt. Clarence A. Brown.
Pvt. Willie Butler.
Pvt. Joe Conger.
Pvt. James Galor.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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The Watch on the Rhine

Published Every Saturday
by the
Society of the Third Division

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GENERAL PERSHING'S PRAISE.

"Your achievement, which is scarcely to be equalled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory." —Pershing.

THE DIVISION EMBLEM.

The three white stripes stand for the three operations in which the Third Division took part—the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. The blue stands for the loyalty of those who placed their lives on the altar of self-sacrifice in defense of American ideals of liberty and democracy.

EDITORIAL

COUNTING THE GAIN.

Three years ago next Tuesday was the day on which the United States declared war on Germany.

Look back over those three years and see what they have meant to you.

Before that time you were probably living in considerable ease — considerable, at least, compared with what was to follow. Everything was going smoothly for you, and you didn't see any particular obstacle ahead of you to block your progress toward whatever goal you had set up for yourself.

Then things broke loose, and all other ambitions gave way to that of getting into the service or in some way doing your bit to help win the war. It wasn't your idea to merely help "fight" the war; no one ever thought of anything else but "winning" the war.

At first things seemed to move so very slowly. At the end of that first month in training camp you felt like a veteran, and were anxious to try out your bayonet in actual warfare. Time dragged on and you thought you would never get across. If the war had ended suddenly, you would have wept like Alexander did, when he found that there were no more worlds for him to conquer.

And then suddenly the great day came. Do you remember it? Rather, can you ever forget it? Hurriedly your regiment entrained for the port of embarkation. Then, after a few days of very impatient waiting, you at last were launched on the briny deep.

You were reasonably sure now that you would get across. Outside of the crepe-hanging of a few who were sure that your boat would turn back, there was little to mar the satisfactory feeling that you would soon be in France.

Then, after you had spent a few days on the water and a few weeks moving around over France, you were sent to the front. And then things began to move so swiftly—oh, so swiftly.

You passed from one front to another in rapid succession. You weren't impatient any more except when they kept you in rest camp or in the hospital too long.

Of course it all seems like a dream now—those days on the firing line, that long hike into Germany; and even those months on the Rhine are fading into a sort of dreaminess.

But dreamy as the past may seem, it has left its indelible imprint upon you. Whether this dickering over the peace treaty invalidates your services for your country or not, it can never erase the new stamp of manhood that your experiences have placed upon you.

Had there been no war, you would have spent these three years traveling along in the old easy way. You would have accomplished; but how much more you have accomplished on the rocky road of war! There is no material gain; in that respect you have lost greatly.

But what you have gained in your days of training, your days of fighting, your days of watching on the Rhine, and your days of readjustment, no man can take from you.

Germany should have only 204 three-inch guns and no airplanes, according to the terms that the Allies laid down for her. In reality she has 12,000 guns and 6,000 airplanes. Isn't it a shame how rough we've been on poor old Deutschland?

President Wilson is going to Wood's Hole for the summer, according to accounts. Then where is General Wood going? To the White House?

The Yanks on the Rhine with their 3,000 marks per month are getting in good training for any kingships that may be open in any of the out-of-the-way corners of Europe.

One thing that is worrying party leaders is: Will a wet plank be a slippery one?

Now that "Pussyfoot" Johnson is in France, he goes by the name of "M. Pied de Chat Zhohnhsonh." And if a perfectly sober Frenchman gives him such a name, what would it be in "stewed" French?

The couple that has agreed to ride to Mars or Venus or the moon in a rocket, believes in doing honeymooning on quite an elaborate scale.

There is no doubt about the Flying Parson being a sky pilot.

Now that old John Barleycorn's chief abode is in a bootleg, he rivals the old woman who lived in a shoe.

Don't forget that your fellow regular is a regular fellow. Whenever you have a chance to boost one of the regular army divisions, whether it be the Third or not, do it.

"Stockyards Strike Makes Meat Soar."—Headline. Makes us a bit peeved, too.

Isn't it a shame that they'd use real, sure-'nuf champagne these days for the purpose of christening a ship?

Stay at home and do your fighting, will soon be the tactics of warfare. France has invented a long-range gun that can send a projectile nearly 120 miles.

COMMENT FROM OTHER PAPERS

THE NEXT WAR.

Do we realize that all the passions which brought about war in 1914 are still rampant?

We Americans hold the indefinite impression that Europe and Asia are exhausted; that nobody can afford to go to war. Quite the contrary. Notwithstanding the losses of tens of millions of men, the flower of their age, their younger brothers are coming right along; and five years hence there will be as many young men from 17 to 25 as there were in 1914. Countries which depend on food from outside are for the time being handicapped, but Russia and Poland, India, China and Japan can feed themselves and their armies.

Can the world finance more wars? Not by borrowing from other countries, as Russia did from France, and France from the United States; we must remember, however, that a country which has coal, iron, timber, chemicals, raw materials, and plenty of men can keep an army in the field by starving or semi-starving the civil population. There is no physical reason why, in five or ten years, the great struggle may not be renewed.

Suppose Europe and Asia broke loose again. Will that disturb us?

It is conceivable that troubles might arise over the presence in the United States of hundreds of thousands of citizens of countries that had gone to war elsewhere. It might chance that rival powers would try to draw munitions from the United States, and, if one gained control of the sea against the other, our neutrality would be assailed.

It might even happen that American ships and property and citizens would be killed by illegal methods of warfare by sea or land. Vessels with scores of Americans, including children, might be sent to the bottom without notice. We might even become persuaded that one of the parties to the war would, if victorious, take the first opportunity to finish us up.

What would we do in those circumstances? What could we do but what was done in 1917? Declare war and trust in Providence! The point is obvious: Either we were wrong in joining the war in 1917, or we will be right to join it in like circumstances in a future year. Let us not deceive ourselves. The temper of the world is bellicose. If the world is still in danger there is only one thing which a self-respecting nation can do. That is, to get ready; not by a standing army, but by a system of giving young men as they come along a year's military training which will compel them to learn the first principles of health and sanitation, which will develop future officers. Alongside it must go the most careful technical preparation of essential military material, particularly for air warfare.

Let us never again be caught as we were in 1917, a nation of one hundred millions without a single practicable modern war plane, without a fleet of destroyers, without available submarines, without a trench bomb or a field telephone system or wireless equipment, without a single battery of great field guns, without an officer trained in modern trench warfare. We have once escaped the danger of being caught unawares by an invading enemy. As sensible, practical, self-governing men and women, let us at least make that form of self-destruction impossible.—Prof. A. B. Hart, in the New York Times.

18TH TRIMS ENGINEERS.

With both teams hitting freely, the 18th Field Artillery defeated the Sixth Engineers on Friday, the 26th, 19 to 9, on Miller field. The game was played in celebration of the Engineers' "Organization Day," but the 18th mopped up with them mercilessly.

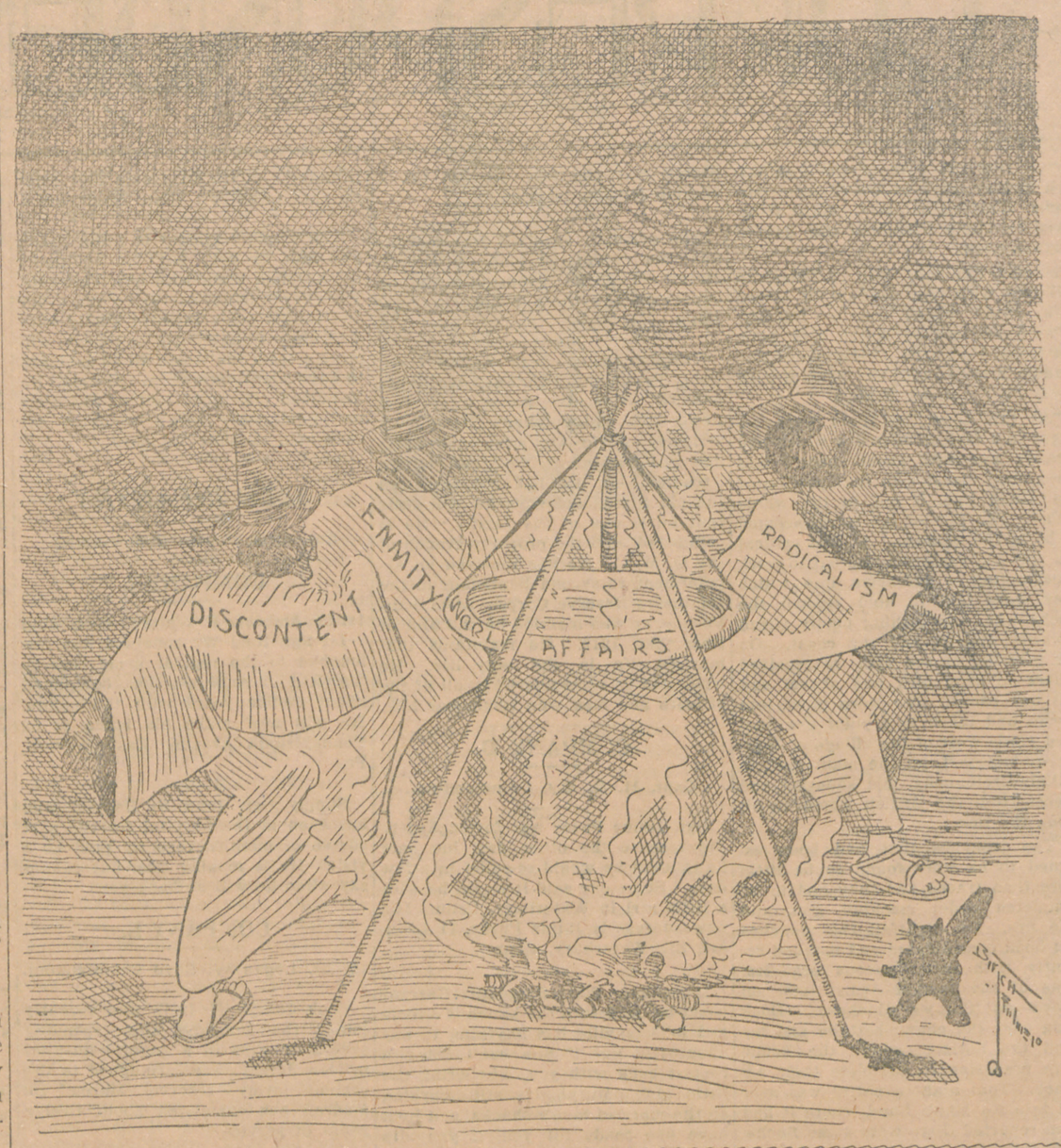
Petre and Ward shone for the Artillerymen, by banging out four extra base hits and three singles. A home run, one three-base hit and two two-baggers are included in the seven knocks.

Schmitz and LeBlanc each got three hits out of five times at bat for the Engineers. Five home runs were made in the nine innings.

RAVELLED.

The woman who marries a man just to "mend" his ways usually discovers that he is not worth a "darn."—Cartoons Magazine.

Bubble, Bubble, Toil and Trouble!



And It's Hard for the Yank to Get Along on 3,000 Marks per Month

"Jaw Bone,"—Army for credit demanded just prior to pay day—is a necessity of life up on the Rhine among American troops despite the fact that a buck private draws sheer velvet of more than 3,000 marks a month. Many of them are living beyond their incomes and upholding the oldest traditions of the American army.

In The Home Sector, Hudson Hawley, foreign correspondent who has recently spent some time with the Yanks at Coblenz, says: "The 14,200 young men who comprise the American Forces in Germany—the American Fools in Germany, they like to style themselves—are not leading the life of Riley as the life of that celebrated Hibernian aristocrat was understood by the veteran divisions that kept the Rhine watch until last September.

"Rather they are leading a life that would make Old Man Riley turn over in his grave from sheer envy. Figure it out for yourself. The mark, at this writing must be multiplied exactly one hundred times to purchase one solitary dollar. One hundred marks times $33 equals 3,300 marks a month—enough to qualify the buckest of the buck to pay honorable court for the plump hand of no matter what burgomaster's daughter of no matter what Rhineland town, and the equivalent, normally, of $825.

"And that more than 3,000 marks a month is practically all sheer velvet to the successors to the A. E. F. Gone are the days when insurance to at least the amount of $1,000 was obligatory in many units. Gone are the days of the compulsory class A allotment. Gone, too, are the days when C. O.'s used to bully their charges into subscribing for Liberty Bonds so as to make a good showing for the outfit. If a man wants to hang on to his 3,300 marks a month, to have and to hold or to spend for bootleg cognac at the paultry sum of 35 marks a bottle, he can do it. And much as the higher command would like to limit the expenditure of the A. F. in G., for disciplinary and other reasons, it simply can't be done.

"Thirty-three hundred marks a month—that makes 39,600 marks a year. A mark is a mark in a German's mental consciousness—that is, not quite a quarter, the old pre-war value. No wonder he is kind and obliging and obsequious when he reflects that the buck privates of the army now occupying him are $9,900 a year men—with food, clothing medical attendance and seeing the world thrown in."

UNITS TO GET HELMETS.

Approval has been granted for the issue to all combatant organizations of the Regular Army upon requisition, all their authorized allowance of steel helmets, to be held in storage at their respective stations. These issues will be made from the 600,000 which the Ordnance Department is directed to retain. Issues of steel helmets of the present model may be made to the National Guard. These issues will also be made from the 600,000.

When answering advertisements say a good word for your paper.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP,

Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Watch on the Rhine, Published Weekly at Little Rock, Arkansas, for April 1, 1920.

State of Arkansas, County of Pulaski—ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Lieut. Robert C. Sanders, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of The Watch on the Rhine, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher—Society of the Third Division, Little Rock, Ark.

Editor — Carl W. Lemmon, Little Rock, Ark.

Managing Editor—Lieut. Robert C. Sanders, Hqrs. 3rd Div., Camp Pike, Ark.

Business Manager—Lieut. Robert C. Sanders, Hqrs. 3rd Div., Camp Pike, Ark.

2. That the owners are: Society of the Third Division.

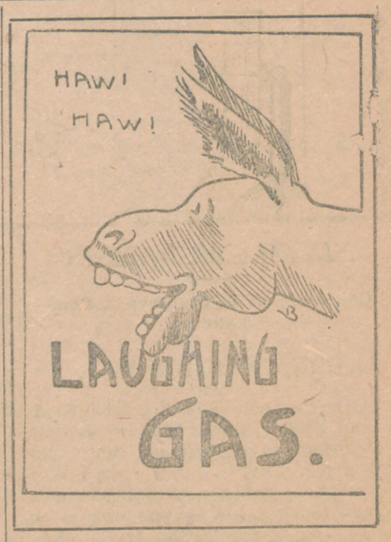
3. That there are no bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities.

Robert C. Sanders, 1st Lt. Inf.,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, 1920.

Ben Winston.

My commission expires December 21, 1921.



CHARITABLE, AT LEAST.

"How did you get on?"

The sweet young maiden breathed the words into her lover's manly ear as she met him at the passage.

He had been "seeing father" and she wanted to know the result.

"Oh, your father is heartless!" said the young man, indignantly. "I—I told him I could not live without you, and——"

"Yes, yes!" impatiently said the girl. "What did he say?"

"He merely offered to pay my funeral expenses."—San Francisco Chronicle.

BEAT HIM TO IT.

The company had been marching for two solid miles without a rest and Recruit Sullivan, holding the exalted rank of No. 3 in the rear rank, First Squad, had about come to the limit of his endurance. Finally, just as he was about to give up the ghost and drop, the captain gave the command, "Company, halt."

"By the lord, captain," groaned Sullivan, as he eased off his pack, "you took the very words out of me mouth."—The Home Sector.

CHANGE OF HEART.

Henry Tombers felt that he was safe. They were standing at the front gate.

"Won't you come into the parlor and sit down a little while, Henry, dear?"

"No-o, I think not," replied Henry hesitatingly.

"I wish you would," continued the girl. "Mother has gone out and father is upstairs groaning with rheumatism in his legs."

"Both legs?" asked Henry.

"Yes, both legs," she answered.

"Then I'll come in," replied Henry quickly.—Eventually News.

BARE FACTS AND NAKED TRUTHS

Fortune had dawned for him at last; he was rich. With tears of joy in his eyes he rushed to the wife of his bosom and told her the news.

"We will move to a better house," he finished; "and you, my dear, will be able to have some decent clothes at last."

"I'll do nothing of the sort!" retorted the lady sharply. "I'll get the same kind that other women are wearing!"—Pittsburgh Sun.

FORGET IT!

There, little boob, don't cry—
She has broken your date I know;
And your pants you've pressed
And you've got all dressed
And shaved and prepared to go.
But there're other peaches hanging nigh—
There, little boob, don't cry.
—Columbus Dispatch.

LOFTY FICTION.

A returned warrior was relating his experiences to a number of old friends in the village inn. After exhausting his supply of tales, he was asked:

"Did you use any high explosives over there?"

"Well, I ain't sure about that. But when our battalion was up the line once a shell struck our dugout, lifting everything into the air, and when the sandbags came down they were all covered with snow."—Atlanta Journal.

Where Are You?

Have you changed your address since signing the application card for membership in the Society of the Third Division while overseas? If so, please fill out the following form and mail it at once to the Society of the Third Division, 306 Board of Commerce Bldg., Little Rock, Ark., so that we may have our records correct.

It is very important that these changes reach us at once for every day we receive requests for names and addresses from former service men, and in many instances it is impossible to locate them. In the future we will consider it a great favor if after changing your address you will notify us at once.

Last name ..... First name .....

Rank ..... Company or Battery ..... Regiment .....

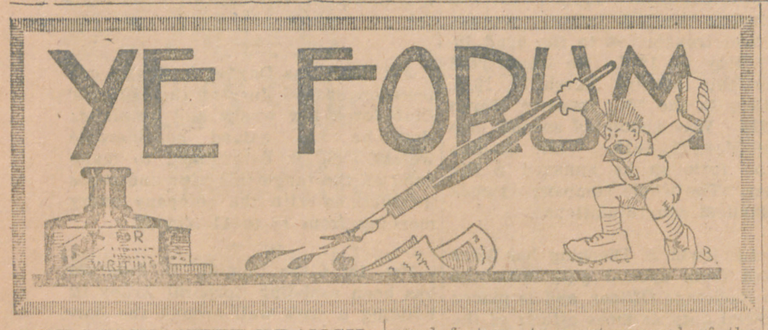
Former Address ..... Street and Number .....

City ..... State .....

Present Address ..... Street and Number .....

City ..... State .....

Present Occupation .....



THE MILWAUKEE BRANCH.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 29, 1920.
Editor the Watch on the Rhine,
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Sir: Friday, the 26th, we had our regular meeting with the largest attendance we have yet had.

Quite a little business was brought up before the meeting, as spring is here and we are getting ready to fulfill all we started to do and then some. A committee has been appointed to look up a suitable cottage at one of our inland lakes as a summer home for our branch, where we will have open house every Sunday under the chaperonage of the ladies' auxiliary.

Another committee of two men and two ladies was appointed to go out with an auto on Sunday to cover a list of fellows who have not joined as yet and also the mothers and sisters and wives who have not as yet joined the ladies' auixiliary. It is our intention to have both our branches the most flourishing of any, for now that we have no more beer our branch will make Milwaukee famous. A committee was also appointed to form a baseball team and affiliate with some city-league.

Our ladies' auxiliary is fully organized with the following officers: President, Miss Irma Rasche; vice president, Mrs. George MacCrony; secretary-treasurer, Miss Blanche Nowak.

At our second April meeting we will have a dance to garnish our exchequer. We hope to see a number of other branches spring up soon so that we can have the long-talked-of convention. And speaking of a convention—our branch strongly favors Chicago as being the best and most logical place.

We had to accept the resignation of our former secretary-treasurer, A. H. Hempe, which was much to our regret. But due to Mr. Hempe's business keeping him out of the city quite a bit, we felt justified in accepting his resignation. Mr. Hempe has had the hardest work as secretary-treasurer that we expect the branch will ever have, which was due to the extreme difficulty of getting the initial organization. We are therefore thanking him very much for what he has done toward our society. We have appointed Mr. Adolph Hunt as our temporary secretary-treasurer until our next regular election of officers, and are trusting he will officiate in that capacity as well as Mr. Hempe has done.

Loyd J. Stark, Historian,
Room 604, 143 4th St.

TO EX-MEMBERS OF THE 38TH.

Yes, The Watch on the Rhine is still a Divisional paper and we want you to write some of your old buddies something about the doings on the outside, so that we can add to the space provided for the "Rock of the Marne" regiment. We don't write history; we make it and let others write it, so that is why our correspondence is so brief. In regard to the regiment that is now claiming to have stopped two German divisions, we think that was only a mistake on the part of the reader, or perhaps the publisher. A good many "Rock of the Marne" men read the New York Journal, and I for one have read it, too, but did not see anything about the regiment which was mentioned doing the work that it now claims to have done. However, we all make mistakes sometimes, and as we think that is what happened in this case, we are willing to overlook it. It is not our policy to slight any outfit, but on the other hand, we don't want another to take away what credit is due us.

Now I hope this will be satsifactory and clear to all outside members, and that you will still patronize The Watch on the Rhine. It is your paper, so why not try to make it worth reading?

Sgt. Geo. F. Kells, Q. M.,
38th Infantry.

FROM ONE OF OUR GIRLS.

The Watch on the Rhine,
Little Rock, Ark.
New York City, March 20, 1920.

Dear Boys: For some time I have wanted to write and say how much pleasure your paper is giving me. No opportunity came to hand for me to do so until just now. It is giving me lots of pleasure and I look forward to receiving the paper weekly with the same feeling I had when I looked for mail from home "Over There." You will admit that is some feeling.

First, I am writing to say I have changed my address from 30 West 92nd street to No. 130 West 82nd street, and second to tell you how much your girl entertainers from "Over There" still think and say of you "Over Here."

Yesterday our organization, the "Stage Women's War Relief" called a get-to-gether meeting to learn what we did do and are still doing for "Our Boys." At this meeting I had the good fortune to meet several of the girls who entertained the Third Division overseas. If I was to tell you all the nice things they said about you, I would be telling tales out of school; however I am going to slip you a little secret about one certain little lady in particular, the first American girl to swim the Rhine, namely Miss Mildred Morris, do you remember her? She thinks the Third Division boys were the best in the A. E. F.

Now I will go so far as to say that I admit you were all wonderful and all that, and especially should I know that too, because I had the good fortune to sail back to our glorious own aboard the Prinz Friederich Wilhelm with you, and so could get in closer touch with you all as one of the family. But I must admit there is a very soft spot in my heart for the 58th Infantry, Fourth Division and also for the Fourth Army Corps. Perhaps it's because I was with these organizations longest while working in Germany that I think of them longest and hardest and when I think of how the different organizations fought for us first few entertainers and the wonderful reception we received no matter where we went in Germany, I say you were all marvelous and none the world over but our American boys could receive their American women so.

Perhaps you would be pleased to know our "Stage Women's War Relief" is still "carrying on." We still remember there are boys in the hospitals who must not be forgotten; therefore the S. W. W. R. still sends them entertainment where the government allows, takes those who can be moved, to outings in cars loaned by our members, women of the theater only, give them theater parties and dinner parties; and so we hope to carry on, until the last boy is cared for. We also have a service house or rather a home for boys who are taking vocational training. It's at Lexington Avenue and 35th street. Perhaps some of you boys have been entertained there, for thousands were cared for in this very house.

And now I will have to close, but first I must say how much I enjoyed that glorious trip homeward bound with the boys of the Third Division—such a vast difference from the trip going over.

Am enclosing my check for ten dollars, just a mite, but it may help a little to carry on your splendid paper, and all I can say in closing is that I hope and pray "The Watch on the Rhine" may grow and flourish beyond your wildest dreams. Go to it, boys, show them the stuff the A. E. F. boys are made of. With best wishes and kindest regards to each and every one of you.

I am yours most sincerely,
Ruth Benton.

PLEA FOR SQUARE DEAL.

I ask a small space in your paper in which to write in regard to the $200,000 clubhouse that is to be erected in Boston for the 26th Division. What about the rest of the New England boys who lie in France? They are given no credit, and no memorial is erected to their memory by the New England people.

I am going to relate two incidents, both concerning New England boys. The first case was when ten were wounded or killed by shell-burst. One lad had both feet torn almost off, two gaping wounds in his back and one arm badly torn. When I started to help him, he asked me to look for his pal first. One of the other boys told me that his pal was already beyond all earthly aid. I dressed our hero's wounds, but he died on his way to the hospital or shortly after he arrived there. Another case was when eight were wounded. Finding three in a gun-trail pit, I removed them and started to dress their wounds. The fellow I started on, asked me to attend to his "buddy" first. I did so; returning, I found the lad with one arm torn to shreds from the elbow, and several other wounds. This lad lives in Greater Boston.

I might say here that last spring on the day that the 26th had their parade, the same lad, in company with two other soldiers, was in Boston. Two of them had lost their right arms, and one a leg. All were New England boys; but the same crowd that was giving the 26th such a wonderful welcome passed these three boys by without even a kind word—in fact no one noticed them. Why? Because they were not wearing the YD; and yet they were wearing the insignias of three of the best divisions, the Second, Third and Fifth. Many of my friends, I take it, have been misinformed, and thought they were giving for the benefit of all New England soldiers.

We who have done our duty as best we could, returning, find that we are given the "cold shoulder" if we are not of the 26th. For ourselves we ask nothing. It is for the memory of our dead—the New England boys, who were not of the YD, but who gave their lives as a sacrifice for the freedom for which our flag stands. All of us who have seen those ghastly faces of our pals lying silent on the battlefields of France, want their memory honored as much as the boys of the 26th do. But the rest of us are from different divisions and are not recognized! Let the good people of New England give us a square deal, and use us as the boys who helped do the work just as much as the boys of the 26th.

An Ex-Member of the 76th
F. A., Boston, Mass.

TO THE FALLEN

Apologies to Lawrence Binyon.

(This poem was read at the "Organization Day" celebration of the Sixth Engineers just after the address, "In Memorium," given by Chaplain Evans.)

With proud thanksgiving, like a mother for her children,
Let the Engineers remember their dead across the sea;
Flesh of our flesh they were, spirit of our spirit,
Fallen in the cause of the free.

They went with songs to battle, they were young,
Straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow;
They were staunch to the end against odds uncounted—
They fell with their faces to the foe.

They shall not grow old, as we that are left grow old;
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn;
But at the going down of the sun, and at morning
We will remember them.

They mingle not with their laughnig comrades here;
They sit no more at familiar tables of home;
They have no lot in our labor of today;
They sleep beyond the ocean's foam.

But as our desires and our hopes profound,
Are felt as a well-spring that is hidden from sight—
So to the innermost heart of their own land they are known,
As stars are known to the night;

As the stars that shall be bright when we are dust,
Moving in marches upon the heavenly plain;
As the stars that will shine in the time of our darkness,
To the end, to the end, they shall remain.

American Legion Gives Minstrel Next Week

Melchior M. Eberts Post No. 1 of the American Legion will present, under the personal supervision and direction of Mr. Clint Draper of New York, a minstrel at the Kempner Theater in Little Rock on April 7 and 8th with a matinee on the 8th.

Mr. Draper is a director of long experience and promises to exceed all expectations in this first appearance of the Local Post before the public. Talent has been secured among the 700 members of the Little Rock organization as well as some exceptionally fine local talent that comes from other sources.

This promises to be one of the most entertaining programs ever given at the Kempner Theater and the public is earnestly requested to come and enjoy itself for a couple of hours.

POLO SCORES LAST SUNDAY.

First Sevevnth Infantry, 0; Sixth Engineers, 0.

Second Seventh Infantry, 2; Thirtieth Infantry, 0.

Eighth Machine Gun Battalion, 0; First Seventh Infantry, 2.

Thirtieth Infantry, 0; Sixth Engineers 2½.

Second Seventh Infantry, 1; Eighth Machine Gun Battalion, 1.

First Seventh Infantry, 1; Sixth Engineers, 0.

Second Seventh Infantry, 2; Eighth Machine Gun Battalion, 0.

Third Division, 2; First Seventy-sixth Field Artillery, 2.

Headquarters Troop, 1; Second Tenth Field Artillery, ½.

First Tenth Field Artillery, 3⅛; Second Seventy-sixth Field Artillery, 0.

Third Division, 3; Frist Tenth Field Artillery, 0.

Headquarters Troop, 2; First Seventy-sixth Field Artillery, 1.

Second Tenth Field Artillery, 0; Second Seventy-sixth Field Artillery, 1⅛.

Third Division, 1½; First Seventy-sixth Field Artillery, 0.

Headquarters Troop, 1; First Tenth Field Artillery, 2.

Second Tenth Field Artillery, 2; Second Seventy-sixth Field Artillery, 0.

Third Division, 22; First Tenth Field Artillery, 0.

Third Division, 3; Headquarters Troop, 0.

MAY APPLY FOR GRADE IN THE REGULAR ARMY

The Secretary of War announced on March 23rd that emergency officers or former emergency officers who have not approved applications for commissions in the regular army, on file in the War Department, and who desire to do so, should fill out applications without delay. Application should be on form 739-A, Adjutant General's Office, and may be secured from the Adjutant General at Washington, or at the headquarters of military departments or camps. This applies also to American Forces in Germany and the other army posts outside of the United States proper.

There are a large number of applications for commissions in the regular army already on file in the War Department, and those officers or civilians who have filed applications need take no further action as they will be considered at the proper time.

Emergency officers still in the service, who desire to apply for commissions in the regular army, should forward their applications at once to the Adjutant General of the army through military channels with recommendation. Applications from emergency officers not now in the military service should be mailed direct to the Adjutant General of the army.

On March 9, there were 3,285 vacancies in the commissioned personnel of the regular army, and many others will accrue in the event of the passage of the army reorganization bill.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT PLACED ON EXHIBIT

The Secretary of War has authorized the transfer of certain Army Engineer equipment to the Smithsonian institution for exhibition. The collection, which includes equipment instruments, papers, photographs, charts, etc., tends to display the part played by the Corps of Engineers during the World War.

The exhibition includes a collection of instruments used in sound and flash ranging apparatus, including microphone and geophone sets and an aircraft finder known as a paraboloid mounted on a chassis. The searchlight apparatus includes a 60-inch open type searchlight, 24-inch mounted searchlight and a 36-inch barrel-type searchlight together with power unit, trailer and railway tower equipment, as well as other smaller lights and mirrors. Camouflage material comprising drawings, photographs and models illustrate the use of camouflage in the field. Another exhibit will include tools and equipment used by Sapper regiments. Under miscellaneous collections there are a full size collapsible pontoon equipment used in the A. E. F., a gasoline locomotive and models of bridges, dugouts and barbed wire entanglements. Some fifty photographs and relief maps show operations conducted by the engineers or with engineering equipment in the A. E. F.

Some of this equipment has already been installed at the Smithsonian institution and the remainder is in the course of completion. It all forms part of the exhibits now being assembled for permanent display in the National museum which is a part of the Smithsonian institution.

NOTES.

Mr. J. H. Hendley, Commercial Agent, Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway of South Carolina, 203 L. & E. Bank Bldg., Columbia, S. C., formerly first lieutenant, 7th Infantry, wishes to be remembered to all former members of the 7th and will be very glad to hear from any of them.

The 90th Division Association, 804 Southwestern Life Bldg., Dallas, Texas, informs us that they have published a new history of the 90th, and copies may be had from them at $2.50 each.

Maj. Eugene E. Barton, Camp Education and Recreation Officer, accompanied by Mrs. Barton, has returned from a 30-day leave spent at their home in Florida. They have taken up their former residence at 906 Commerce street, Little Rock.

Allen H. Klapper of the Sixth Engineers, was furloughed to the reserve on Saturday, March 27, but can be found at the office of the Watch on the Rhine for a few weeks to come.

TRAINING IN JIU JITSU.

An innovation in the matter of physical culture has been inaugurated among recruits at Camp Pike. Aside from the standard exercises they are getting the rudiments of the Oriental art of jiu-jitsu. Capt. Allen Smith, who has been teaching classes in jiu-jitsu at Service Club No. 5 for the past two months, has been put in charge of physical culture for recruits, and on each morning after the regular exercises he puts his students through about five minutes' training in the rudiments of jiu-jitsu.

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There's only one way to do it, and that is for you to subscribe for The Watch on the Rhine

Here is what one Marneman says about the Division newspaper:

"The fellows who were once with the Marne Division can now begin to realize that a division paper is not so much of a joke as many of them thought when it was first published. Believe me, I would just about dig up a dollar and a half for one issue of ours. Names of old friends and interesting incidents are all too soon forgotten in the ordinary course of events, but with a paper to bring them to mind at different intervals we cannot forget them."

If you don't know what's happening to your old comrades, fill out the coupon below.

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE
306 Board of Commerce Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Founded at Andernach, Germany, February, 1919, by the Men of the Third Division

Gentlemen:
Enclosed find one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50), for which please enter my subscription to The Watch on the Rhine for one year, to commence with the issue of.....

Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

Correspondence

(Continued from Page 3.)

Pvt. Martin J. Ducote.
Pvt. Robert B. Hall.
Pvt. Hurby Hearn.
Pvt. Charles A. Helm.
Pvt. William I. Hudson.
Pvt. Charley L. Ownby.
Pvt. Alfred Regalbuto.
Pvt. Charles J. Schaefer.
Pvt. Joseph Solokosky.
Pvt. Robert H. Stepp.

18TH FIELD ARTILLERY

HEADQUARTERS CO.

Some people think that the 18th baseball team is due for a beating. Well, the 38th Infantry had better practice up before they try it.

Headquarters Company clerk is looking for an assistant to help him answer the questions of the recruits. No one will be interviewed in regard to this position except recruits.

The following men have been detailed as recruit instructors. Sgts. Petrucci, Odle, Houser, McDowell, Luke, Rose and Pvt. Hollis.

Micky Welpe, a former member of this company, is now tending bar in a St. Louis soup shop.

BATTERY A.

Capt. John W. Faulconer Commanding.

The following men of this organization have been furloughed to the regular army reserve after three years: Pvt. Gibson, Pvt. Ketch, Pvt. Woodham, and Pvt. Roth. Sgt. Hilbert, Sgt. Parks and Cpl. Janda failed to get out of the service at the end of their prescribed terms of service on account of physical disabilities and say they will welcome all visitors at the hospital, for it is rather dull there.

Ex-First Sgt. Passin writes from 2725 Hirsche Blvd., Chicago, Illinois, that he tried to bump a street car off the track, but found it too much for him and as a result he was laid up for a few weeks. He also states that he is just about over the effects of the collision at the present time and is doing a properous business in his butcher shop.

Ex-Pvt. Hughes of Minnesota writes that he is enjoying the best of health and prosperity in that thriving city.

BATTERY D.

Second Lieut. J. C. Dolan Commanding.

Bugler Adolphus Sousa has been furloughed to the regular army reserve and has left for California.

J. Marsilli, who is now on duty with the Medical Detachment, is next to be turned out on reserve.

We are glad to have Pvt. Cleaves back with us after his short stay with the 76th.

Word was received from ex-Pvt. Roy Nelson. He reports that the Third Division Society is sitting on things in Chicago.

Saddler Dubinski, who was "saving soles" at the Division shoe repair shop, is back with us for duty.

FOURTH INFANTRY

HEADQUARTERS CO.

Col. W. P. Coleman, Commanding.

The regiment is gradually losing quite a number of the officers that have been assigned to the organization during the past six months or so. Maj. T. J. Powers has been transferred to the Central department for duty with the Motor Transport officer of that department. Before going to Chicago, which is the headquarters of this department, Major Powers goes to Washington for a conference on matters pertaining to the Motor Transport Corps.

1st Lt. Thomas J. Jackson, who has served with the regiment since the latter part of January, this year, is to be discharged. Lieutenant Jackson requested assignment for duty with our military forces in Europe or a leave of absence of a few months due to the ill health of his wife whose people are in France. Not being granted either one of these requests, Lieutenant Jackson was compelled to resign.

Capt. B. N. Rittenhouse, acting adjutant, has returned from San Antonio, Texas, and is once more doing duty with the regiment.

Col. Fred H. Turner, Chief of Staff, and Lieutenant Colonel Davis inspected the 4th Infantry Area last Saturday morning.

Capt. Henry Lewis is organizing a baseball team. At present he has at least 16 members of the regiment to select from and it is hoped that he will give us a team that was as good as the one we had in Germany last year.

Sgt. Marquis King has left on furlough to visit the home of his father. During his absence and until the return of First Sergeant Dunn from recruiting service, the first sergeancy will be taken care of by Sergeant Sands.

Capt. T. F. Hardin is now commanding K and L companies and is also mess officer for the Third Battalion. Capt. O. S. Rolfe is commanding Company I in addition to being company commander of M Company.

The second barracks contest has just closed and was again won by the First Battalion. The kitchen and mess hall contest prize has been awarded to the Third Battalion mess.

30TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A.

Cook Fred A. Bartlett was furloughed to the reserve this week. He joined the regiment at Eagle Pass, Texas, and went overseas with the 30th Infantry. He participated in all engagements that the 30th was credited with. He was wounded in action on October 7th during the battle of the Argonne. He has left for his home at Chamberlain, S. D., where he will go into business.

Pvt. 1st Class Bernard Johnson was furloughed to the reserve this week. He joined this company in September, 1919. He was formerly a member of the 9th Infantry and saw service in France with that organization. He left for his home in Chicago, Ill., where he will go into business with his father.

COMPANY M.

The first sergeant has received a letter from our old friend and comrade Louis Whiteley, former bugler of this company. He says he is doing fine on the outside, and is working every day. His letter stated that he was married on the 20th of March. His best man was Justin M. Perrier, ex-private of the company, who will also get married on Easter Sunday. Both of these men were discharged from the service last August.

A letter received from our old friend and comrade, James Darling, ex-sergeant of the company, informs us that he is at present employed by the U. S. Army Transport Service, Hoboken, N. J. Jimmie would be very glad to hear from some former members. His address is 570 East 141st street, New York City, N. Y.

1st Lt. Mark L. Hill is relieved from assignment to Co. A, and is assigned to Headquarters Company.

1st Lt. James P. Moore is relieved from assignment to the Machine Gun Company, and is assigned to Company A.

Pvt. Michael Donovan, having reported to the 30th Infantry, from Fort Slocum, N. Y., has been assigned to Headquarters Company. Michael was discharged August 26, 1919, at Camp Merritt, N. J. He has been working steadily as conductor on the Rapid Transit, Brooklyn, N. Y., but he says the army life appealed to him, and so is taking another hitch.

COMPANY C.

The following letter has been received from Robert L. Moser, formerly a member of this company:

Bethlehem, Pa., March 23, 1920.

Dear Comrades:

It gives me the greatest of pleasure in writing you these few lines to let you know that I am enjoying the best of health. I hope this will find you all the same.

Well, how is the army by this time? I suppose it is not like it was in the days gone by. I guess you recollect the sociable times we had while serving at Monreal and Mayen, Germany. I wouldn't mind being over there now, because they get 100 marks for one buck. How about that? Well, anyway, I was glad to get back to my home once more.

I must tell you I am working for the Bethlehem Steel company again, but I have a better job than I had when I was drafted. I am learning the die sinking trade. Some of the dies weigh 500 to 1,000 pounds. I have also been working on a milling machine, making 50 bucks and over in two weeks, which isn't so bad.

I have received several letters from my old buddies. Harry Deter is now working at Chambersburg, Pa., and doing fine. He wants me to come down and see him. I may pay him a visit this summer. We have had a pretty hard winter. I was off one week on account of the blizzard—snowdrifts seven to ten feet deep. I had the pleasure of a visit from Delong and Howard some time ago. Delong is the same as ever; both are working at their trades and doing all right. I also received a letter from Frank Cave. He says that James Blosser died last February. He was given a military funeral.

Now for the best news of all. I receive my Watch on the Rhine regularly, and I take more pleasure in reading it than I do in eating.

All the workmen I am with scramble for the paper to read it. How it does bring a fellow back to the good old days of the 30th! I am also getting The Home Sector.

Well, I had a little hard luck. Some Hindoo stole my sweetheart while I was overseas, and you can guess just how I felt. But I'm not worrying about it; she is married now. Give my best regards to the boys of Company C, not forgetting Bosko. Would like to hear from some of the men in the company.

From your old friend and comrade,
Robert L. Moser.

San Francisco, Calif.,
March 23, 1920.

Dear Old-time Buddies:

I write you a few lines to let you know I am in the best of health and working every day. I take great pleasure in reading the Watch on the Rhine. I receive it regularly every week, and every Sunday afternoon I take time off purposely to read the whole paper. The news is great and I hope it will continue so. Many of the readings make me think of the days spent in France and Germany, and then I wonder where many of my old comrades are.

There are a few 3rd Division men here and in other towns near by, and you bet when we meet we all talk of the times overseas. I was glad to hear from Kerrigan and Caldwell; both are doing fine and are working down South. There are a couple of fraulein chasers down in Arkansas that I would like to hear from, George Bene and Thompson, or Texas Jack, as he was called in the company.

I received a letter from the old lady in whose house I was billeted at Mayen. She says they had a very mild winter.

I will close with best regards to all comrades.

Walter E. Duffy,
242 Myrtle Avenue.

Ex-Sergeant Pilkington, formerly of this company, blew into our squad room last Saturday. It was a great surprise to all of us. Pilkington was in command of the 2nd Platoon for a number of months, while in Europe. He returned to the United States for discharge about two months previous to the home-coming of the division. At present he is running between Little Rock and Memphis, as Pullman conductor. He is just the same old Pilk that he used to be. He is looking fine, and quite prosperous. It might be of interest to some of his old friends to know that it was impossible to keep him down on the farm. We who remain in the organization certainly were glad to see the old boy, and wish him the best of health and success at all times.

The company has bought twenty-five new phonograph records, and the boys are going to pitch in and get a piano player.

COMPANY G.

Sgt. James M. Swartwout, who has been a member of the company since March 1, 1917, was furloughed to the reserve this week. He joined the regiment at Eagle Pass, Texas. He went overseas with the 30th and participated in all the engagements that the regiment was credited with. He was gassed in the Vesle sector, August 10, 1918. Sergeant Swartwout has always been considered an excellent soldier by his officers and buddies, and the members of the company all wish him the very best of luck. He will remain in Little Rock for a while. He says he intends to take up railroading. Swartwout has been attending Camp Pike College for the last three months, taking a course in carpentry.

Cpl. Wiley M. Hurley was furloughed to the reserve this week. He joined the regiment in February, 1917, at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. He went overseas with the regiment, and took part in four engagements. Hurley was wounded in action October 18, 1918, on the Meuse-Argonne battlefields, by high explosive. He is a four-star man. Hurley has been working in the orderly room as company clerk since September 1, 1919. All the members of the company regret losing him. He has our best wishes for success in civilian life. He left for his home in Syracuse, N. Y., where he will go to work at the Franklin automobile factory.

COMPANY E.

Sergeant Powlowski is placed on special duty with the Camp Personnel Office as clerk. Powlowski says that office work is the only work for him as he has been at it in this camp ever since 1917.

Private Miller has been placed on special duty as sanitary orderly.

Private Driver returned to the company, after being sick in Camp Hospital for three weeks. He was operated on for appendicitis, and is coming around in fine shape. We are all glad to have him with us again, as he is a member of the company quartet.

First Sergeant Lapinskey has bought an Indian motorcycle. He is certainly burning up the gasoline these days. He now has three five-gallon cans in reserve. His trips on Saturday afternoon to Hot Springs are very regular, and the boys in the company want to know when he is going to make the leap.

HEADQUARTERS CO.

Mechanic John W. Sheppard was furloughed to the reserve this week, after serving three years and two months with this company. Shep saw service with the 1st Light Horse brigade in the Boer war, 1899-1900. Before joining this regiment he served an enlistment with the 12th Infantry. He joined us at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., in 1917. He went overseas with the 30th and has been in all engagements that the regiment participated in. He also served in Germany for seven months. Sheppard has been on special duty at Camp Exchange No. 3 since December, 1919. He says he will make a trip to Oklahoma Utah, Wyoming and Kentucky for the purpose of visiting his relatives and friends, and then return to his future home in Little Rock and resume his former occupation as salesman. His many friends in the regiment and camp are all sorry to see him go, but Shep says he is also very sorry to disappoint them.

Pvt. 1st Class Robert H. Wright was furloughed to the reserve this week, after completing three years and one month with the company. He has been with the 30th since March 1, 1917, joining us at Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. Wright transferred to this company from Company L, and has been with it all the time except the few weeks he spent in the hospital. Wright was wounded in action at Crezancy, July 15, 1918, during the Champagne-Marne defensive. He was one of the lucky boys to make the trip through Europe with the Third Army Composite Regiment. He is a five-star man. Wright is going back to his home in New Hampshire and go to work at his old trade as mechanic.

COMPANY D.

This company will soon have a skilled mechanic. Private First Class Drummond, who has been attending the Motor Mechanics School since last September, is about to be relieved.

Company D has many promising ball players. Miguel Everisto is throwing the ball before chow call blows and First Sergeant Wilcoxen promises to make a good catcher. Peter P. Friday is looking for pay day. Peter is the sergeant who always bets his money on baseball, and that is the reason he is always broke.

COMPANY L.

Corporal Rusulehto is taking a course in jiu-jitsu, and by the way he handles some of the other members of the company, he must be making good progress in the class.

Cook Julian, who has been in the Camp Hospital since February 17th, returned for duty on the 25th of March.

MACHINE GUN CO.

Sgt. George Richardson, who has been on recruiting duty in Louisiana with the Division baseball team, returned to camp the 25th, and was placed on special duty with Headquarters Company.

Private First Class McMillian has been granted a ten-day furlough. He left camp March 29th. Mac bought a ticket for North Port, Ala., where he will visit his relatives and friends.

COMPANY I.

Cook James A. Anderson has returned to duty, after spending a thirty-day furlough visiting his parents and friends at Hyde Park, Mass. While at home he had the pleasure of having a chat with Pat Feeney, a former member of this company, and later a member of Headquarters Company. Pat is a streetcar conductor, and is getting along fine. Anderson also ran into McGrath, who was discharged last August. Mac got married soon after leaving us. He wishes to be remembered to all the boys in the company. While Anderson was on his way back he stopped off at Albany, N. Y., and met Irving Melius, a former member of the company, and they had a long talk on the good times they had had together at Kehrig, Germany.

The company gave a farewell reception Wednesday evening, March 24th, to Sergeant Pankevich. Music was furnished by our Victrola and songs were sung by Cook Fred Navey. First Sergeant Hartman gave two selections on the violin and also sang the famous song, "Why I Still Remain in the Army."

Mess Sergeant Banni G. Pankevich was furloughed to the reserve this week. Banni enlisted at Fort Slocum, N. Y., January 31, 1917, and was assigned to this company while the regiment was serving on the Mexican border. He has been a cook during most of his enlistment. He went overseas with the 30th and participated in all engagements that the 30th was credited with. Sergeant Pankevich was married last September, and we all know that is the reason why he did not re-enlist. Pankevich bought a ticket for Haverhill, Mass., where he will go into the bakery business. Members of the company all wish him the best of success in civilian life.

Band Leader Joseph F. Smolka reported for duty after spending his furlough at Buffalo, N. Y. He was discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., last October as a second lieutenant. Smolka is now serving in his fourth enlistment period. He served six years with the 13th Infantry, from September 22, 1908, to September 21, 1914. He had two years at the Bandmaster's School at Governor's Island, N. Y.; also two months at Bandmasters' School at Chaumont, France. He was assigned to the 12th Infantry August, 1915, and transferred to the 62nd Infantry May 18, 1917. He transferred to the 38th Infantry March 11, 1918, and then to the 30th Infantry March 29, 1918. Was appointed second lieutenant May 21, 1919. While Smolka was on furlough he annexed a life partner. The whole company extends its heartiest congratulations.

1st Lt. Irwin S. Dierking has been relieved from special duty with the Camp Exchange Officer, and is placed on special duty as mess officer of the enlisted men's consolidated mess.

COMPANY K.

Numerous recruits have been assigned to us this week. Fourteen of the recruits who were previously received, and who have been trained and found able to accomplish a soldier's duties, have been assigned as privates to different companies of the regiment. All recruits that have been assigned to this regiment since the first of the year are all regular attendants at the Camp Pike College, taking up a special course in whatever trade or profession they desire to learn.

1st Lt. Mark L. Hill was painfully hurt while horseback riding a few days ago. The mishap occurred while he was at practice on the polo field, when the bridle rein snapped, causing him to lose control of his mount and be thrown. Lieutenant Hill has now practically recovered.

MEDICAL DETACH.

The whole command was vaccinated this week. Sgt. Don A. Carter had the time of his life in scratching their arms and putting new vim into their systems. This sergeant is right on the job, whenever vaccination is due. All the boys admire Don, and some of them have already asked him for seconds, as they say he never jabs the needle or scratches too deep. His able assistant, Sgt. John Keegan, was the checker, and did not even let one slip by unless his arm showed the required scratch.

1st Sgt. Robert Coble is about the busiest man that is now quartered in the new non-coms' area. He has about all the ground dug up, and is eagerly waiting and watching for his cotton to come up. Robert is a regular of the old standard, and believes in truck gardening. His radishes, spring onions, and other weeds are beginning to sprout all over the sidewalk.

COMPANY B.

Pvt. Luther E. Duke is placed on special duty at the camp stockade.

Pvt. William M. Miller has reported for duty. Miller has been sick in Camp Hospital for a few days with a slight attack of bronchitis.

1st Sgt. Louie Rettman is determined to make the grade of expert this season. Even while at meals, he is continuously talking about velocity, front and rear sights, canting the piece, etc.

SEVENTH INFANTRY

COMPANY D.

1st Lt. Joe J. Yeats, Commanding.

Ex-Sgt. Alex F. Chimelewski, who until recently was a member of the company is now in civilian life. The first sergeant received a letter from him and he says that he is taking things easy and that the job which he is now holding is similar to the one he had here in the company as supply sergeant. He extends his best wishes to all the members of the company.

Cook Harry G. Breedlove has returned from a fifteen-day furlough which he spent with his relatives in French Lick, Ind. He spent half of his time canvassing for recruits, but his efforts proved entirely unsuccessful.

Pvt. 1st Class Dayton S. Griffin has been on special duty at the Officers' Club for a few weeks and he claims that he has gained considerable weight. He is determined to make good on the range this year and takes instructions with the company every morning from 10 to 11 o'clock.

Pvt. 1st Class Dominic B. Palermo has been assisting Corporal Arney in building a rock wall around the barracks.

Pvt. 1st Class Thomas H. Finn has been on special duty at the officers quarters. His period of active service expires the 30th of March.

Sup. Sgt. Albert E. Zutterlund is making his final preparations prior to being furloughed to the reserve. He has wall lockers built for all the members of the company and some to spare, and is leaving everything in good shape before his departure.

Sgt. Charles S. Davis has been detailed to drill recruits, which duty he claims he has no particular liking for. He says that he will perform it to the best of his ability, but would rather be on recruiting duty at New Orleans.

THE ANIMAL TAMER.

Husband—"You'll never get that new dog of yours to mind you."

Wife—"Oh, yes, I will. You were just as troublesome yourself at first."
—London Opinion.

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210 TO 224 FERRY STREET

NEW PROCESS KEEPS FOOD INDEFINITELY

Revolutionizes Feeding of Troops in War Time.

Gone are the good old days when a woman is expected to spend four hours in a kitchen, wrestling with the problems of some new dish and struggling with the unintelligible jargon of the cookbook. No longer need a man wait in vain for his matutinal hash, only to discover after a goodly interval that wife just couldn't put the old chopping machine together and there must be a piece missing, or something. All this is as dead as the dodo.

The resources of food specialists, dietitians, French chefs and medical men have been combined in a come-out-of-the-kitchen campaign for the housekeeper, enabling her to produce meals with almost, if not quite, the speed of the prestidigitator producing rabbits out of the traditional hat. Just add hot water and boil a few minutes is the story.

And cheap—well, here's an example of the cost. Uncle Sam figured that he could give his doughboys a full dish of vegetable soup and a fine ample portion of corned beef hash by using this new process instantaneous food, for the vast outlay of 3 cents per doughboy.

William Edward Fitch, late Major U. S. M. C., and M. D. in his own right, has devoted a lot of hard work to the new product. He will prepare a cup of clam broth, while the interested listener is trying to read the title of one of the doctor's works. "Dietotherapy, Chemistry of Digestion, Classification and Analysis of Foods. Complete in three volumes. Published with the Permission of the Surgeon General of the Army," is part of the title. But the clam broth is ready.

Like Freshly Prepared Food.

First the major produced a manila envelope, something like the average worker's pay envelope—decidedly small. Opening it, he displayed about a tablespoonful of fragments of brownish, dried substances. This and a little water boiled for less than five minutes produce the clam broth. The investigator is asked to taste the substance which is strained off, and will find slices of clams, celery and other usual ingredients and nothing to indicate that they are any different from fresh food. If you should stop and read two titles, the major explains, the consequent lengthened time of boiling does not spoil the broth. If curiosity is aroused as to why it was necessary to have the surgeon general's permission, the answer is contained in the fact that about 150 pages of the work deal with army rations, food economics in the war, etc.

But to return to the clam broth. The major is inquiring how you like it. He is also saying that usually the chef prepares it, but that he has gone home. Honesty compels the admission that, chef or no chef, it has not seemed to suffer.

"Everything is retained," says the major, "food value, flavor, etc. The foods are put up in little cardboard cartons, or in paper envelopes. There are no tins and no glass. Moreover, no artificial preservatives are used, even the so-called most harmless ones. The package may be opened and part of the contents used. The balance may be set aside and used next week, next month or next year, and it will be as good as when first opened.

Food Products Keep Indefinitely.

"Here is some lamb stew, now," continues the dietary expert, placing on the table something resembling somewhat a section of brown nut candy. "It will keep indefinitely, if the mice will let it alone. I see one has been nibbling here at this end. This is very old, but all I would have to do is put it in water anl let it boil for about twenty minutes and it would be a most appetizing stew. It has, combined with lamb, onions, potatoes, and other vegetables, also seasoning.

"The soups containing a quantity of vegetables can stand about fifteen minutes' boiling and the meat products twenty to twenty-five minutes. We already have twenty-seven clear soups, thirty-one creamed soups, twenty vegetable products, twenty fish products—fish cakes for instance—and twenty-five meat products. Corned beef hash, chicken hash, roast beef hash, lamb stew, codfish cakes, creamed fish, and lobster a la Newburg are included in the list of dishes prepared by the new process.

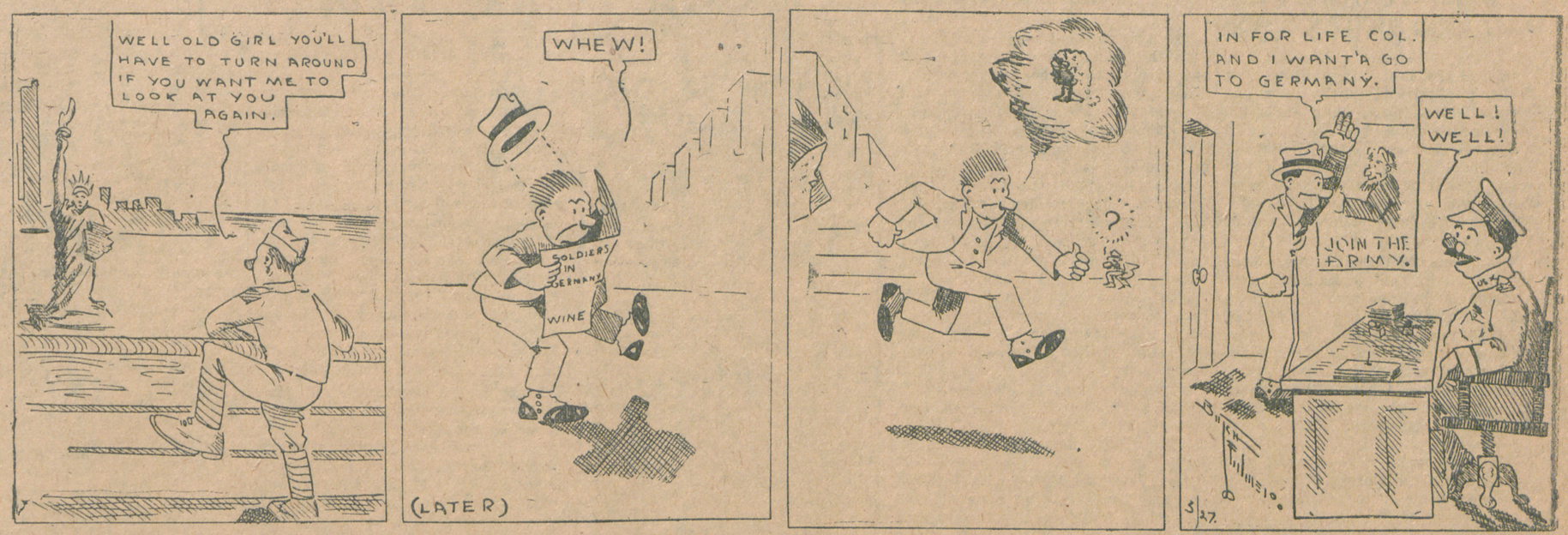
"It is not a dehydrating process and it bears no resemblance to the canning process. Botulism, of which one is hearing so much these days in connection with the fatal olive poisoning cases, and ptomaine poisoning, are both impossible with this process. The flavor is not lost as in canning. All the nutritive and palatable qualities of the fresh food are retained."

EGGS IS EGGS.

"What became of the scheme to stamp the date on eggs before they were put into cold storage?" asked the old Fogy. "I haven't seen a stamped egg in five years."

"No," replied the Grouch. "The ink fades six or seven years after it is stamped on an egg."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Well I'm a Sad Pup, If It Don't Get 'Em---By Butch


WELL OLD GIRL YOU'LL HAVE TO TURN AROUND IF YOU WANT ME TO LOOK AT YOU AGAIN.
WHEW!
SOLDIERS IN GERMANY
WINE
(LATER)
?
IN FOR LIFE COL. AND I WANT'A GO TO GERMANY.
WELL! WELL!
JOIN THE ARMY.
5/27.

30th Infantry in Shape of Inverted U Blocked Gateway to Surmelin Valley in Second Battle of Marne, July 15, 1918

(The following was published in the New York Sun, August 30, 1919.)

The actual facts concerning the last great German drive—the "Friedensturn," as the Germans called it—while well known to the French, are little known in the United States. In order to better understand, it is necessary to briefly summarize the situation as it existed on July 14th, 1918.

The German army, in the latter part of May, 1918, and in the early days of the following June, had successfully broken the Allies' hold upon the Chemin des Dames and forced a great retreat to the line of the Marne. The lines then passed near Soissons, through Chateau Thierry, along the Marne and in front of Rheims.

The immediate purpose of the next drive was to break the Marne line and advance towards Paris. This attack was to be in conjunction with an attack east of Rheims by which the latter city was to be isolated and finally taken.

The present article has nothing to do with the offensive east of Rheims but in order that the reader may fully understand the situation, the positions of the American divisions near Chateau Thierry must be explained. In the last days of May, the Second and Third divisions had been thrown into the west and east of Chateau Thierry, respectively, where they had successfully met and overthrown the shock of the German drive.

About June 15th, following out the policy of concentrating the troops under their own division and brigade commanders, the 30th Infantry of the Third division, which had been occupying a position directly opposite Chateau Thierry, except that one battalion was on the left of the Second division in the front line, was moved to a sector opposite Mont St. Pere.

Location of Units.

The order of regiments in the Third Division from left to right was then as follows:

Fourth Infantry, Seventh Infantry, 30th Infantry and 38th Infantry. The 125th French Division was on the right of the Third American Division.

Reference to maps of the sector will show clearly that the 30th Infantry held a particularly large and exposed sector about twice that held by the 38th Infantry, on the right. If the enemy could successfully cross the line in this sector, that same river would then protect his right flank as he moved down the Surmelin valley toward Chalons. But to accomplish this the Germans needed possession of the hills just east of the Surmelin, as well as of LeRocq Plateau on the west, the approaches to which were held by the 30th Infantry.

The Germans had several things in their favor: commanding ground, the bend in the river between Fossoy and Mezy, enabled them to fire from two sides upon the 30th Infantry; the dam opposite the Rue de Chailly farm was an excellent crossing; and lastly, the size of the sector made it inevitable that the unit defending it would be extremely scattered. It is well to state here that this article is not written from hearsay, but from knowledge of the facts gained as commander of all the machine guns in the front line of the sector occupied by the 30th Infantry during the battle.

Since July 4th the staff had been expecting an attack and the troops had been given the alert. The extent and location of the attack was definitely known, but not its hour. Luckily, on the night of July 14-15, a French patrol brought in a prisoner who said that the attack was to begin at midnight on that very night. Orders were given for all artillery to lay down a barrage at 11:20 p. m., forty minutes before the Germans were to begin their movement; and thus commenced the last German drive.

Three Divisions Attacked.

Under cover of their own bombardment and in the dark, the Germans, three divisions strong, two in the sector of the 30th Infantry, commenced to cross the Marne deploying along the northern edge of the railroad embankment which skirted the river. A little before 6 a. m., a smoke screen was laid down and the German movement became even more rapid.

Two bridges were laid down opposite the 30th Infantry, not to mention the use of a large number of boats; while opposite the 38th Infantry the Germans resorted to boats alone.

The German artillery, with 89 batteries, overwhelmed the sector with high explosive and shrapnel of every caliber. The American artillery replied with about one gun to the Germans' six, and though their fire was puny compared with the storm of shell from the German artillery, the heroism and accuracy of our gunners were such that they caused frightful havoc among the dense masses of the enemy.

The majority of the American batteries had come into position only a few days before the attack and had no time for ranging fire or complicated barrage system. One battery, in fact, was caught on the road to the front and completely smashed by the German fire. Notwithstanding the fact that they were overwhelmed by the density of the German artillery, our men virtually filled the river with wreckage of boats and German bodies. No infantry who took part in this battle will ever fail to give the artillery their due recognition for the part they played in the destruction of the German attack.

Enemy's Concentraed Effort.

Reference to a map captured by the 30th Infantry from the person of a German major, shows the concentrated effort made against the positions held by this same regiment. At 6 a. m., the German Infantry moved forward from all sides and were met by well concentrated machine guns and rifle fire. After about three hours the Germans succeeded in completely annihilating the machine gun crews near the river at Fossoy and advanced triumphantly upon four machine guns and an American 75 where the majority of them remained piled up until they were buried one week later.

At Mezy 5,000 Germans tried unsuccessfully to drive the defenders out of the town. This town was held by 48 men, eight of whom were machine gunners. Failing to get through large numbers of the Germans went around the town, some following the railroad into the sector held by the 38th Infantry.

In the woods directly south of Mezy were two machine guns. These guns expended approximately 20,000 rounds each and succeeded in preventing the Germans from reaching the town of Crezancy. Detachments of Germans managed to get as far as the woods directly north of the Fossoy-Crezancy road. As the Germans advanced upon the various strong points some of whose defenders were annihilated, the attack was scattered and the German machine broken up. This together with the confusion caused by the smoke screen operated to the great disadvantage of the German troops and to the advantage of our own.

Practically all of the troops posted near the river died at their post. Three of the four most advanced machine guns were knocked out by direct hits. One of the two officers commanding these guns was killed, while the other was so severely wounded that he afterwards died. Platoons and squads whose leaders were killed fought with the utmost tenacity under the leadership of sergeants, corporals and even privates. There was no time to take prisoners; it was a fight to the death on both sides.

The Fighting About Mezy.

It has been stated by some who were not present at the battle that Germans in large numbers succeeded in taking the woods south of Mezy and directing their fire upon the left flank of the 38th Infantry. In view of the fact that there were two machine guns posted in front of these woods whose crews suffered no casualties although they remained there during the entire fight it can be definitely stated that no Germans except a few skirmishers ever reached that position.

The fight centered about Mezy where Company G of the 38th Infantry, under the brilliant leadership of its captain, rendered extremely valuable aid to the detachment of the 30th Infantry holding that town. As has been stated above near Fossoy the Germans annihilated the defenders of some of the strong points and consequently occupied that portion of the battlefield.

By 10 o'clock in the morning, however, the 30th Infantry, aided by a battalion of the 7th Infantry, had cleared this area. There were thus no living Germans south of the railroad line with the exception of prisoners and the wounded. The shelling continued in the rear areas but the battle in the 30th Infantry's sector was already won.

In the meantime the 125th French Division had withdrawn to the south exposing the right flank of the 38th Infantry. This regiment was in turn forced to change its position and evacuated the area nearest the river, taking up a line at right angles to its previous position. In so doing it lost a number of its ambulances containing wounded men but these were later recaptured by Colonel Butts, who commanded the 30th Infantry, operating with a battalion of the 111th Infantry, 28th Division.

The Inverted U.

The position of the 30th Infantry at the close of July 15th was in the shape of an inverted U, yet this regiment held its ground in its entirety.

In this narrative names have been purposely omitted since to mention a few names would be doing injustice to others whose work was equally deserving. As is to be anticipated, the 30th Infantry suffered by far the heaviest casualties, one-third of the entire regiment being killed or wounded.

But in order that the reader may not count this a costly victory, account must be taken of the casualties suffered by the enemy. Over 5,000 Germans lay dead in the sector held by this Division. About 600 prisoners were taken and their losses in wounded may be safely estimated at about 10,000. Moreover, these figures do not take into account the large number of Germans who died on the north side of the river from the effects of our artillery fire, nor the large number whose bodies floated down the Marne.

Here this story properly ends, but in order that the reader may know what General Petain, commander-in-chief of the French army, thought of this action, the following citation is included:

With the approbation of the commander-in-chief, American Expeditionary Forces in France, the commander-in-chief of the French Armies of the North and Northeast cites in order of the army

The 30th Infantry.

An old regiment of the American Army under the energetic and able command of its chief, Colonel E. L. Butts, showed itself faithful to its traditions in sustaining the principal shock of the German attack on the 15th of July, 1918, on the front of the corps to which it was attached.

Under a most violent bombardment which caused heavy losses, it held in spite of all the enemy assault, and reestablished integrally its positions, taking more than two hundred prisoners.

Great General Headquarters,
October 22nd, 1918.
Petain, General, Commander-in-Chief.

BERLIN POPULATION 3,801,235

Effect of War Is Shown in Big Decrease in Males According to Census.

Washington, D. C.—The city of Berlin with adjacent districts now includes 3,801,235 inhabitants, according to recent issues of the Berlin press, which published results of the census started October 8, 1919. The most remarkable feature of the census was the considerable decrease in the city proper, census reports showing a loss of more than eight per cent since 1916.

The effect of the war was seen in the fact that the number of males in the suburbs of Berlin increased only 933, while females increased 15,057. In Greater Berlin males decreased 54,000 and females increased 124,800.

AFFINITIES.

We hear that a Leicestershire hen has adopted a litter of pigs. A possible explanation of this is the natural intimacy between ham and eggs.—London Blighty.

MANY SHIPS TO BE RAISED

Hundreds of Vessels Sunk by the Huns Will Be Lifted and Put Into Service.

It is estimated that 1,000 British ships, ranging in size from 200 to 10,000 tons, can be raised from the sea bed to which they were sent by mines or submarines. They were sunk in water so shallow that divers can work on the sea bottom, and the cost of new construction is so great that it will be far cheaper to raise such as are raisable, than to build other vessels. The work is already in progress.

If only half these vessels can be raised and put to work again, what a gain it will be for Britain—and for a world in which transportation is even scarcer than goods! What a romance, too. Imagine one of these salvaged ships carrying a cargo to Bremen or Hamburg, and being unloaded, perhaps, by some of the men who served in the submarine that sent it to the bottom. Such an event would hardly add to international good will, at least, not at the port in question, but it would be interesting and impressive to a degree.

Perhaps it is just as well, however, that no hope is offered of raising the Lusitania. It is too deep for the divers to reach it. Let it rest in peace, let there be nothing to dull the world's horror of the most monstrous crime ever perpetrated on blue water. For other ships, resurrection at the hands of men seems appropriate; for the Lusitania, nothing but the last trump will suffice.—Chicago Journal.

IT TELLS EVERYTHING.

"So you want to marry this young man?" asked the father.

"Yes, father," said the sweet young thing.

"But, you've only met him twice, you say."

"That's all, father."

"But you can't know much about a young man by only meeting him twice, daughter."

"Oh, yes, I can, father. He shimmies beautifully."—Yonkers Statesman.

PAPA'S OPINION.

"Marry that young snip? Certainly not! He is only after your money, and he is, in my opinion, a fool."

"You are unjust, father. Harold swears he would marry me if I had not a penny."

"Huh! Then he is even a greater fool than I thought him to be!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

WIRELESS TELEPHONES USED BY FORESTERS

Preliminary Tests Show Invention Can Be Employed to Advantage.

Preliminary tests of the wireless telephone by officers of the forest service, United States department of agriculture, in the vicinity of Portland, Ore., lead to the belief that this invention can be utilized extensively in the national forests, especially in fire-prevention work. While it is recognized that there are conditions limiting wireless telephone transmission, the results so far are pronounced very satisfactory.

One of the sets used in the tests was installed on Mount Hood, Oregon, where the problem of providing a satisfactory support for the antennae was a difficult one, since a mast was needed which would be strong enough to resist the 70 or 80 mile gales that sweep the mountains. At the same time the mast had to be light enough for the men to be able to raise and lower it before the sleet storms. A 50-foot bamboo pole was finally selected as the support.

In the telephone conversations between the sets, some of which were ten miles apart, the voice carried very clearly and was about as loud as over a wire line. Telegraph signals from many stations scattered over the continent were picked up. On Mount Hood they often were so loud as to be audible in any part of the cabin.

PALS FIRST.

Ex-Private: So you want either Wood or Pershing for president?

Ex-Corporal: I sure do. Us officers have gotta stick together.—The Home Sector.

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K. OF C. OFFERING OPPORTUNITIES IN BIG NIGHT SCHOOL

One of the best opportunities that is being offered to service men and ex-service men in Little Rock is the night school that has been opened under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. Up to the close of last week a total of 342 students had enrolled and more were still coming. The school is large enough to accommodate as many as 400 pupils.

The plans for the school were worked out by J. E. Cummings, supervisor of the Southeastern Department, which is under the direction of Col. M. J. O'Leary, Savannah, Ga. Similar schools are in operation in the following southern cities:

New Orleans, Atlanta, Birmingham, Mobile, Savannah, Augusta, Tampa, Jacksonville, Nashville, Memphis and Charleston.

These schools have proved very popular with the ex-service men, who are thus enabled to obtain instruction without ceasing work, entirely free of cost. Ex-service men have flocked to the free night schools in every city where one is established, Mr. Cummings said.

The register office is located at 609 Scott street, K. of C. headquarters, where all service and ex-service men can enroll any time between 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily.

Although thousands of dollars will be spent here by the Knights of Columbus for education of ex-service men and men now in the army, the beneficiaries of this educational campaign will not be charged one cent for the service. Even the text books and pencils they use will be furnished absolutely free.

The school is originated and financed by a Catholic organization but will be entirely non-sectarian in all respects and solely for the benefit of the men who wore the uniform in the war. Students are accepted regardless of religious training and instructors will be employed without regard to their religious belief.

Two of the most useful studies taught in the night school will be cotton classing and automobile mechanics. Cotton classing is a study of interest to many young ex-service men of this locality and training in auto mechanics opens a wide field of endeavor to young men.

In addition to those two studies there are such standard courses as English, mathematics, elementary education, mechanical drawing, wireless, banking, Spanish and typewriting. Another study of interest to men of this locality is that of lumber inspector.

Training in some of the courses offered will enable the ex-service men to go out at any time and secure employment that will pay them good wages. Many who missed the opportunity of securing elementary schooling can make up this deficiency in the new night school.

It is estimated that the Knights of Columbus will spend $25,000 here in bringing this school up to requirements and standard grade and in turning out young men thoroughly trained in elementary education and useful trades.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS FORMED.

The Chief of Engineers has announced the formation of a "Society of American Military Engineers" corresponding somewhat to the infantry, cavalry and field artillery associations.

The organization, being formed with the approval of the Chief of Staff, will include in its membership officers of the reserve corps and officers who served as technical engineers in any branch of the military service during the World War, as well as other officers with military affiliations. The official journal of this society is called "The Military Engineers," and supersedes a periodical known as "Professional Memoirs of the Corps of Engineers and Engineer Department at Large."

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And Latest News Pictures.

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Daily Bargain Matinee. Seats reserved one week in advance. Phone M 110.

Camp Leagues Open Baseball Schedule

The two baseball leagues at Camp Pike, the "Marne" and the "Argonne," opened up their schedules this week.

All games in the two leagues will be played on Miller Field until April 11, when the "Argonne" league will transfer to its grounds at North avenue and Q street.

Nine teams are entered in each league and keen rivalry is promised The winners of the two leagues the first part of August will meet in a Camp Pike "world's series," for the championship of the camp.

The following schedules have been arranged by Lieut. H. N. Gilbert, camp athletic officer. The schedule for May, June and July will be announced later:

Marne League Schedule.

March 31, Fourth Infantry vs. Seventh Infantry.

April 2, 30th Infantry vs. 38th Infantry.

April 3, Third Military Police Company vs. Quartermaster Corps.

April 4, Remount Depot vs. Camp Supply Office.

April 5, Fourth Infantry vs. 112th Ordnance Depot Company.

April 7, 30th Infantry vs. Seventh Infantry.

April 9, Third M. P. Company vs. 38th Infantry.

April 10, Quartermaster Corps vs. Camp Supply.

April 11, Remount Depot vs. Ordnance.

April 12, 30th Infantry vs. Fourth Infantry.

April 13, Seventh Infantry vs. 38th Infantry.

April 14, Third M. P. Company vs. Camp Supply Office.

April 15, Quartermaster Corps vs. Ordnance.

April 16, Remount Depot vs. Fourth Infantry.

April 17, 30th Infantry vs. Camp Pike Supply; Third M. P. Company vs. Seventh Infantry.

April 18, Ordnance vs. 38th Infantry; Remount Depot vs. Quartermaster Corps.

April 19, Fourth Infantry vs. Camp Supply Office.

April 20, 30th Infantry vs. Third M. P. Company.

April 21, Ordnance vs. Seventh Infantry.

April 22, 38th Infantry vs. Quartermaster Corps.

April 23, Remount Depot vs. 30th Infantry.

April 24, Third M. P. Company vs. Fourth Infantry; Seventh Infantry vs. Camp Supply Office.

April 25, Ordnance vs. 30th Infantry; Remount Depot vs. 38th Infantry.

April 26, Quartermaster Corps vs. Fourth Infantry.

April 27, Ordnance vs. Third M. P. Company.

April 28, 38th Infantry vs. Camp Supply.

April 29, Remount Depot vs. Seventh Infantry.

April 30, Quartermaster Corps vs. 30th Infantry.

May 1, Ordnance vs. Camp Supply; Fourth Infantry vs. 38th Infantry.

May 3, Remount Depot vs. Third M. P. Company; Quartermaster Corps vs. Seventh Infantry.

Argonne League Schedule.

April 1, Fifth Field Signal Battalion vs. Sixth Engineers.

April 3, 18th Field Artillery vs. Ninth Machine Gun Battalion.

April 4, Eighth Machine Gun Battalion vs. 76th Field Artillery.

April 6, 10th Field Artillery vs. Medical Department.

April 8, Fifth Field Signal Battalion vs. Headquarters.

April 10, 18th Field Artillery vs. Sixth Engineers.

April 11, Eighth M. G. Battalion vs. Ninth M. G. Battalion.

The following games will be played at North avenue and Q street.

April 12, 76th Field Artillery vs. 10th Field Artillery.

April 13, Medical Department vs. Headquarters.

April 14, 18th Field Artillery vs. Fifth Signal Battalion.

April 15, Sixth Engineers vs. Ninth M. G. Battalion.

April 16, Eighth M. G. Battalion vs. 10th Field Artillery.

April 17, 76th Field Artillery vs. Headquarters; Medical Department vs. Fifth Signal Battalion.

April 18, 18th Field Artillery vs. 10th Field Artillery; Eighth M. G. Battalion vs. Sixth Engineers.

April 19, Headquarters vs. Ninth M. G. Battalion.

April 20, Medical Department vs. 76th Field Artillery.

April 21, Fifth Signal Battalion vs. 10th Field Artillery.

April 22, 18th Field Artillery vs. Eighth M. G. Battalion.

April 23, Headquarters vs. Sixth Engineers.

April 24, Ninth M. G. Battalion vs. 76th Field Artillery; Medical Department vs. 18th Field Artillery.

April 25, Eighth M. G. Battalion vs. Fifth Signal Battalion; Sixth Engineers vs. 10th Field Artillery.

April 26, Headquarters vs. 18th Field Artillery.

April 27, Medical Department vs. Ninth M. G. Battalion.

April 28, 76th Field Artillery vs. Fifth Signal Battalion.

April 29, Headquarters vs. Eighth M. G. Battalion.

April 30, Ninth M. G. Battalion vs. 10th Field Artillery.

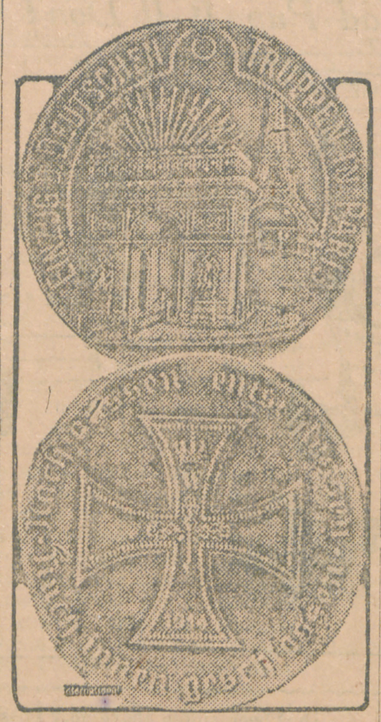
May 1, Medical Department vs. Sixth Engineers; 76th Field Artillery vs. 18th Field Artillery.

May 2, Headquarters vs. 10th Field Artillery; Fifth Signal Battalion vs. Ninth M. G. Battalion.

May 3, Medical Department vs. Eighth M. G. Battalion.

May 4, 76th Field Artillery vs. Sixth Engineers.

KAISER NEVER USED THEM



The obverse and reverse of the "Victorious Entry" medals which the kaiser had cast and which were to be pinned on his generals as they passed through the Arch of Triumphh in Paris. The obverse shows the Arch of Triumph with the Eiffel tower in background.

Third Division Has Gained 636 Recruits

The 18th F. A. is still running strong and is several leaps ahead of the 200 mark. The 76th holds second place with a total of 93 men to her credit. Then comes the 6th Engineers with 80. The 76th had better look to its laurels as the 6th Engineers have a way of putting things over, and having been in second place once, they may feel like getting there again.

Still leading all infantry organizations is the 7th. She has a margin of 15 over all others. Following her comes the 5th Field Signal Battalion which has made considerable gain over last week's tally. Tieing them for fifth place is the 4th Infantry. They have had an increase of six men since the last report. This old regiment in which General Grant was at one time an officer, purposes to fight it out on this line for fifth place, if it takes all summer.

The 30th Infantry, the 10th F. A., and 9th Machine Gun Battalion are also making improvements. Then comes the "Rock of the Marne," the old 38th, and so it goes clear down to the 5th Ambulance which can boast of one recruit. Arkansas is leading all the states. She has given 165 young men to Uncle Sam's new army, while right behind her comes Missouri with 157. Holding third place is Tennessee with 142, and following with 95, comes Louisiana. Below you will find the standing of the units for the week ending March 27th:

Following is the standing by states:

18th Field Artillery	216
76th Field Artillery	93
6th Engineers	80
7th Infantry	56
5th Field Signal Battalion	41
4th Infantry	41
30th Infantry	35
10th Field Artillery	27
9th Machine Gun Battalion	23
38th Infantry	16
3rd Ammunition Train	5
Headquarters Troop	8
3rd Sanitary Train	7
3rd Military Police	3
Medical Hospital	3
5th Ambulance Company	1
8th Machine Gun Battalion	1
Arkansas	165
Missouri	157
Tennessee	142
Louisiana	95
Mississippi	24
Texas	17
Kansas	16
Oklahoma	12
Illinois	10
New York	9
Michigan	6
Ohio	5
Indiana	5
Georgia	6
Alabama	6
Pennsylvania	5
New Jersey	3
Kentucky	3
Florida	2
North Carolina	2
South Carolina	1
California	1
Maryland	1
Rhode Island	1
Idaho	1
Nebraska	1

WE'VE WONDERED, TOO!

We sat before the Sphinx for hours and marveled.

At last we dared to speak. We approached the Sphinx and said:

"Of what are you thinking, O Sphinx?"

And the Sphinx yawned wearily and then replied:

"I was just wondering where the pork is in a can of pork and beans!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"How You Gonna Keep 'Em Down on the Farm?"

The Ordnance Department believes it has a real answer to the question, "How you gonna keep 'em down on the Farm?" Pointing out the increased use of automobiles, motor trucks and especially tractors, and the consequent demand for skilled labor, the Ordnance Department calls attention to its course of instruction in the operation and care of army tractors now conducted by Army Ordnance schools. It also points out that soldiers who have received instruction in the operation of tractors or caterpillars, will find excellent openings down on the farm after they are discharged.

Probably the greatest development of tractors was brought about in our Army by the World War and the results obtained and the improved types developed will prove invaluable to the country. Early in 1915, the Ordnance Department and the Field Artillery board inaugurated and proved the abilities of the caterillar beyond question. The first completely motorized battery was immediately followed by the motorization of the Ninth Field Artillery then stationed in Hawaii, the first completely motorized regiment of field artillery in any army. When the expedition went into Mexico in 1916, caterpillars were used by the U. S. Engineers in building roads through the alkali deserts and in keeping open communication during the rainy season. Hauling tests, aggregating many hundreds of miles were conducted. The U. S. Quartermaster and Engineer Corps proved "Caterpillars" tractors of every size powerful, economical and dependable.

When the United States entered the World War the subject of military transortation was most vital. Plans for the complete motorization of artillery regiments had been perfected by the Ordnance Department and were thus ready for immediate use. Caterpillars from the smallest to the largest sizes with many special features were incorporated into the Ordnance program. The Caterpillar plant at Peoria, Ill., withdrew its product from commercial sale to devote its whole output to military needs. Their engineers co-operating with the Ordnance Department and other branches of the service developed the modern machine.

The Caterpillar has now returned to its plac in the commercial world and especially the agriculture industry. Today, the tractor is better than ever because of its war experience, and provides a service that insures economy, endurance, satisfaction and maximum efficiency.

On February 20, 1920, there was passed by Congress a bill to "Transfer certain surplus motor propelled vehicles and motor equipment and road making material to various services and departments and for the use of States." Under the terms of this bill the Department of Agriculture was charged with the distribution of this surplus material as turned over to them from time to time by the War Department. From the Ordnance Department there has been obtained and distributed 345 tractors among the various states.

To obtain the proper personnel to operate this material the various states are very properly looking to all agencies where it can be furnished to them.

The Ordnance Department has an especially attractive course of instruction on tractors for enlisted men at the Ordnance Operation Maintenance and Repair Schools at Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., the schools for the training of ordnance enlisted men. Upon completion of this course at these schools, these men are assigned to practical field work, in the operation, maintenance and repair of tractors, and when they complete their enlistment period, may either reenlist or go back into civil life, better qualified for the education and experience they have had.

The need for men for the operation of tractors in state road building is only part of the demand. Competent tractor operators, who can make their own repairs are needed wherever artctors are used and particularly on the great farms of the West. Here the operation of tractors is in its infancy. In these days when the high cost of living is the paramount issue, it is agreed that one satisfactory solution is in the further development of our agricultural interests and more extensive and intensive farm work.

Since the war many young men have gone away from their boyhood homes on the farm and there seems to be less attraction than ever for those outside of the cities. Many farmers have pleaded with the boys to stay on the farm and have been discouraged because they went into the towns or cities to work at some trade with shorter hours and more pay. Many of those boys would have stayed on the farm, had farm life been more attractive, and the drudgery less arduous.

Put the average farm boy on a good tractor, and when he sees a number of furrows turned behind him intead of one in front of him, the whole aspect changes. He feels the power under him. At the end of the day he has accomplished as much work as he formerly did in a week. There is the throb of the machine that goes through his veins and he begins to like the work. He sees that the work is being well done and realizes that he will have time to go fishing or to the ball game, pleasures his parents never thought possible before. With the introduction of better farm methods, better education, the telephone, the automobile and the tractor, his environment changes. He is no longer restless and discontented, but has pleasant and interesting work to do. The course given in the Ordnance Department of the Army will make him efficient in the operation of such machinery.

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Phone M. 1432 Little Rock, Ark.

ELIMINATION MEET FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

An elimination meet for the Southeastern Department in all track events for men on the American Olympic team will be held at Camp Jackson, S. C., on June 9, according to information from the office of Lieut. Col. Chester A. Davis, assistant chief of staff, G-3.

Representatives from all posts, camps and other stations in the Southeastern Department will try for places at the Camp Jackson meet. The names and records of the players are to be in department headquarters by May 25.

After the try-outs, the contestants will compete in another meet among representatives from all parts of the United States. The team will sail for Belgium about July 1. One of the advantages of being on an Olympic team is the competition of other athletes and a trip to Belgium with all expenses paid by the government.

Work was begun last Monday on a quarter-mile cinder track on Miller Field, where Camp Pike trials will be held. Chaplain James A. Manley, 18th Field Artillery, is in charge of the work. It is expected that the track will be completed in about 10 days.

ENLISTED MEN'S DANCE.

The first dance and party to be given at the enlisted men's club of the 38th Infantry was held Monday night, March 29, at Fourteenth street and South avenue. Invitations were extended to all enlisted men of the camp, and judging by the crowd nearly every man in camp was present. Much praise was given the way 1st Sgt. Ray McAllister and the committee on entertainment arranged the party and the decorations of the clubhouse. During intermission ice cream and cake were served. Music was rendered by the camp band. The party was chaperoned by the Misses Winters and Spencer of the Visitors' House. Arrangements are being made for weekly parties at the club. Invitations have been extended to the people of Little Rock to visit the club whenever they are in camp.

HIGH COST OF LANGUAGE.

"Hey, Bill!"

"What is it?"

"Your doctor's out here with a flat tire."

"Diagnose the case as flatulency of the perimeter, and charge him accordingly," ordered the garage man. "That's the way he does biz."—Chicago Journal.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

"What was the first thing American troops did when they reached a new station in occupied Germany?"

"That's easy to answer," said an exchange editor. "They looked around for a German printing office and started a newspaper."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Colonel Elliott Is Made a Commander of Order of Black Star

Col. Milton A. Elliott, Jr., commanding officer of the 30th Infantry, received the Cross of Commander of the Order of the Black Star of France, from the secretary of war, Friday, March 26th.

Colonel Elliott is the only officer in Camp Pike upon whom the decoration has been conferred. President Poincare of France conferred the decoration because of efficient service rendered by Colonel Elliott in the administrative section of the General Staff of the American expeditionary forces.

The Order of the Black Star was founded in May, 1896, and awards are made for military and civil services by the administrative council of the Legion of Honor. The Order of the Black Star and the legion have the same rights. The titulars of the order are limited by law.

Colonel Elliott has been in the service since the Spanish-American war. He is a native of Arkansas and commanded a company in the Arkansas National Guard during the war. After the Spanish-American conflict Colonel Elliott was commissioned a lieutenant in the regular army by examination.

Since then he has held several important and desirable details. When a captain, Colonel Elliott had a rank as major in the Philippine Scouts and commanded Camp McGrath, Bantagas, Philippine Islands.

Colonel Elliott went overseas with headquaqrters of the 88th Division. After his arrival in France he was transferred to General Pershing's staff. When he came back to the United States last summer Colonel Elliott was district inspector of Reserve Officers' Training Corps in the Western Department, with headquarters at San Francisco.

He was commanding officer of the Third Division for a short time after he was transferred here in December of last year. At present, Colonel Elliott is commanding officer of the 30th Infantry and is president of the Third Division Riding and Hunting Association. He is especially interested in horse racing and is an authority on horse breeding.

THE BOLSHEVIK BLUES.

I never saw a ranting "red,"
Nor anyone who knew one,
But deportation, it is said,
Will make each red a blue one.
—Cartoons Magazine.

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